# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,536—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899.

LIBR… OF… BOM… BRA… OF T… ROYAL ASIAT…

*PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.*

**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 11th Feb. |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 18th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 25th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 4th Mar. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 11th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 18th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 25th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 1st April |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 8th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 15th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 6th May. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 27th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

### TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

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### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,212 | 1st Mar. 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | | 4,139 | 1st April 1899. |
| * BERENICE | C. Androvich | 2,618 | 15th April 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,212 | 1st May 1899. |

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE. VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 15th Feb., 1899. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 7th March 1899. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,695 | 7th April 1899. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 1st March, 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

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### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDUS | 6,000 | Chevalier | 14th Feb. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,000 | Vaquier | 14th Mar. 1899 |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Durrande | 11th Apr. 1899 |
| YARRA | 4,255 | X | 9th May, 1899 |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Negre | 6th June 1899 |
| LAOS | 6,357 | Flandin | 4th July 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 9th Feb., 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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## HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th February, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 9th February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd February, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 18th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 10th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,119 tons, on or about 18th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th February, 1899.

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### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI,
Bunder Road

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### EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

### HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

### INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI:
Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

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### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajit Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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SHIPPED BY

### P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

| | | Cash. Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. a. | Credit. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTES ST. EULALIE | per doz. | 11 0 | 6 0 | 12 4 | 6 12 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand" | " | 12 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 7 14 |
| BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux" | " | 12 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 7 14 |
| PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" | " | 15 0 | 8 4 | 16 12 | 9 4 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour" | " | 18 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 11 4 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour" | " | 26 0 | 14 0 | 29 0 | 15 12 |
| GRAVES (White Bordeaux) | " | 20 8 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 14 0 |
| CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" | " | 34 0 | 20 8 | 38 0 | 23 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet" | " | 41 8 | 23 0 | 46 8 | 26 0 |

### CLARET IN WOOD.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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## FRENCH PROVISIONS,

FRESH ARRIVAL.

- Filet de Soles.
- Filet de Turbot.
- Sardines sans Aretes.
- Epinards.
- Thon Manine a l' Huile.
- Choux de Bruxelles.
- Anguilles en Matelotte.
- Pieds d' Asperges.
- Filet de Veau.
- Petit Pois Fins au Beurre.
- Pieds de Mouton.
- Veau Braisé.
- Perdrix sans Truffes.
- Becasses sans Truffes.
- Becassine sans Truffes.
- Artichauts Entiers.
- Asperges Entiers.
- Royans à la Bordelaise.
- Anchois a l' Huile.
- Anchois a l' Olive.

### BOLTON & COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

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THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

## "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

## BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

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**REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!**

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

IMPORTANT.—All Prices quoted in this List are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. To suit the convenience of those unable to pay Cash on delivery, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are open to receive monthly instalments.

LADIES' MACHINES.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The "Premier" Helical Royal | | Rs. | 450 |
| The "Premier" Helical Model | "G" | " | 400 |
| The "Premier" Helical Model | "R" | " | 330 |
| The "Premier" Weldless Kangaroo | | " | 300 |
| The "Premier" Helical Girls | "N" | " | 265 |
| The "Premier" Helical Tricycle | | " | 575 |

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The "Premier" Helical Model | "Z" | Rs. | 450 |
| The "Premier" Helical "Polo" | | " | 450 |
| The "Premier" Helical Road Racer | "O" | " | 400 |
| The "Premier" Helical Path Racer | | " | 400 |
| The "Premier" Helical Roadster | "P" | " | 400 |
| The "Premier" Helical Road Racer | "R" | " | 330 |
| The "Premier" Helical Roadster | "S" | " | 330 |
| The "Premier" Weldless Kangaroo | | " | 275 |
| The "Premier" Helical Youths' | "M" | " | 250 |
| The "Premier" Helical Tricycle | | " | 560 |
| The "Premier" Helical Tandem (2 Gents) | | " | 750 |
| The "Premier" Helical Tandem (Gent & Lady) | | " | 780 |

All the above machines are fitted with DUNLOP TYRES.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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## PHYSICAL DEVELOPERS.

(Dr. JONES') similar to Sandow's, but on a more improved principle. Science and a more intimate knowledge of Physiology have shown that the Physical Developer is the most natural one and at the same time the most beneficial. Price, Rs. 6.

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CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

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## DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE | per lb. | 2 0 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE | " | 1 12 0 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE | " | 1 8 0 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE | " | 1 4 0 |
| ORANGE PEKOE | per lb. | 1 0 0 |
| PEKOE | " | 0 14 |
| PEKOE SOUCHONG | " | 0 12 0 |
| SOUCHONG | " | 0 10 0 |

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
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GENUINE

## HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

### RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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## NEW PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES

OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

The Oldest House in Bombay.

Stands Unrivalled for 20 Years

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PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS

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DEALERS

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(BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY),
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AND
FRAME-MAKERS TO
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without charge. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries revolved in modern Railway travel.

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THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,

General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

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### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

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**THACKER & CO., LD.,**
BOMBAY.

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11th Edition. Pocket size.

Illustrations on same page as Text.

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- Vol. II. Adhesive Postage Stamps of all other Countries.
- Vol. III. The World's Envelopes, Wrappers, Letter and Post Cards.

CORRECT MARKET VALUES are a strong feature in this New Edition. They are not based on those of other Catalogues, but are absolutely founded on our stock, unequalled facilities, and long experience, rendering it the most reliable Price List published. Innumerable improvements have been made, and hundreds of errors and rare varieties of shades, not hitherto noted, have been included.

VOL. I.—BRITISH EMPIRE, with Photographic facsimile Illustrations of Surcharges, etc. Re. 1-12.

The Philatelic Terms, Colours, and Useful Notes for Collectors in this part are printed in four languages, viz., English, French, German, and Spanish.

VOL. II.—THE WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS, with the exception of the British Empire, Re. 1-12.

Arranged in alphabetical order, with a special political and geographical grouping, under the mother country, of minor States and Countries which no longer issue their own Stamps. Thus Germany is followed by all the obsolete Stamp-issuing German States; Italy is followed by the old Italian States; Portugal by the Portuguese Colonies, and so on. We believe that the great tendency nowadays is to collect in groups, and we trust that this new arrangement may meet with the approval of our Customers.

VOL. III. THE WORLD'S ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, LETTERS, and POST-CARDS. As. 14.

In the first section, the quotations are subdivided into four classes, viz., Entire—Used and Unused; Cut—Used and Unused.

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MINGLEWADY, MAZAGON.
A MUSICAL AT HOME
will be given by
**MADAME LILY HOWARD**
AND HER PUPILS
ON
TUESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1899,
AT 5-30 P.M.,
in aid of ST. PETER'S BOYS SCHOOL
PLAY SHED FUND
ADMISSION.—Rupee 1.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. and Minglewady.

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**CONSIGNEES** of CARGO arrived per S. S. OCEANIEN from MARSEILLES are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 7th February, 1899.

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BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB.
ANNUAL RACE MEETING.
4-30 P.M., MARINE LINES TRUCK.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, and 11th,
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# NOTICES.

## BOMBAY RACES.

SATURDAY, 18TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND, AND SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

ADMISSION:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock including tickets for 2 Ladies ...Rs. 15

SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand and Enclosure only with tickets for 2 Ladies......Rs. 12

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N.B.—Ladies and Members, W. L. T. C., are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Application for SEASON TICKETS should be made to the Secretary, W. L. T. C., Byculla Club.

DAY TICKETS will be sold at the Gate only.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for the EXTRA MEETINGS are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. L. T. C.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

## NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the EXECUTION of SAILMAKING and UPHOLSTERING WORK for the B I S N Co, Ld, on forms and under conditions, to be ascertained at the Office of

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Green Street, Fort.

## BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1899, at 5-30. P. M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

## BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st February.

First entry closes on 13th February.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned.

D. LINDSAY, Hony: Secy: & Trea,
The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

## SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

### NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on the DELAYS CAUSED to TRAINS by PLAGUE INSPECTIONS at BELGAUM and SATARA ROAD, the Timings of Trains on the Poona-Londa section of the S. M. Ry. and on the Kolhapur Branch will be ALTERED and Trains will run on and from the 10th February 1899, to the following timings:—

Read from the Top. Read from the Bottom.

| Time. | Time. | Stations. | | Time. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 15 | 22 10 | D Poona | A | 5 6 | 4 22 |
| 1 55 | 5 6 | A Wathar | D | 0 20 | 22 17 |
| 2 5 | 5 20 | D Do. | A | 0 15 | 21 37 |
| 7 23 | 14 22 | A Miraj | D | 18 55 | 11 20 |
| 7 33 | ..... | D Do. | A | 18 35 | ..... |
| 12 29 | ..... | A Belgaum | D | 13 50 | ..... |
| 12 49 | ..... | D Do. | A | 13 30 | ..... |
| 14 38 | ..... | A Londa | D | 11 32 | ..... |
| 7 40 | .... | D Miraj | A | 18 24 | ..... |
| 9 38 | .... | A Kolhapur | D | 16 30 | ..... |

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Central Office, Dharwar, February 10th, 1899.

ACCURATE GUJRATI TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY KORAN.

IMPORTANT Technicalities explained with Lives of Prophets, Notes and Commentaries.
Price Rs. 3 before 2nd April, 1899, afterwards Rs.

By SHAIK MOHMED ISFAHANI,
Prof. Persian and Arabic,
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

### SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

# FOR SALE.

## AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Government of H. H. the Nizam, who are the Mortgagees under an Indenture dated the 13th September, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDUL HUCK the following valuable immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th February, next, and is made under the terms of the before-mentioned indenture and is subject to the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers or at that of the undersigned solicitors to the Government of H. H. the Nizam.—

LOT No. 1.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel," situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 20th day of August 1867, at a yearly rental of Rupees 92-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT No. 2.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1888, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease. The lease is renewable under the conditions mentioned therein.

LOT No. 3.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Church Lane, Bruce Lane, and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

The sale of Lot No. 1 will commence at or near the premises on Friday, the 10th February, next, at 3-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 2, at or near the premises on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 3, at Bruce Lane, Fort, at 5-30, p.m., on the same day.

The right of sale by private contract is reserved by the Vendors in respect of each lot.

Particulars as to the title to and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office in Tamarind Lane, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1899.

The premises are now on view.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Solicitors to the Govt. of H. H. the Nizam.

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 10-8m., 11-4a. Low water, 4-26m., 4-15a.

First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Charles Bertram's performance.

B. V. R. Parade, 6-45 a.m.

Lecture on the Religion of Shakespear by the Rev. St. Boswin S. J. Hall of St. Xavier's College, 6 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m.

A PROW SANK.—On Tuesday morning a prow laden with sand was going across the harbour on its way from Uran to Bori Bunder, in charge of tindel Narayen Berlaji. When off the Tucker Beacon, the boat filled with water and sank. The crew numbering five were saved by a passing boat.

ON Sunday 12th February a Charity Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Fr. W. Wallrath at the Church of our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon at 9 a.m., in aid of the funds of the Matharpakady conference of St. Vincent de Pauls, seats will be specially reserved for non-parishioners.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, Singapur China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Ocianien will be closed at the General Postal Officeat 9-30 a.m. Thursday the 9th Inst.—Mails for Mauritius, Natal and Cape Colony per R. I. M. S. Clive will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 17th Instant.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.—Mr. Cawasji Cursetji Dubash, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police, the theft of a musical box valued at Rs. 150 and some German silver utensils, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 172-6-0 from his room on the 1st instant. The musical box was found this morning in an open space of ground, close to the house.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A RELATIVE.—Kumdrudin Tyebali, a shop-keeper of Janjiker Street, has reported to the police that on the 28th ultimo, his brother-in-law disappeared from the house, taking with him watches and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 153 belonging to the complainant. On Tuesday complainant received information that accused had gone to Bhawnagger with the property in his possession.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Anunda, a malee in the employ of Gilbert, Solicitor, was charged by one Rama Amroota, with enticing away his wife Janni. The complainant is a fruit seller. He stated that he was married to her by *mohtur* four years ago. She was enticed away from his protection by the accused about a fortnight ago. Prisoner said that he obtained the girl from her parents for Rs. 30 about four years ago and since then she had been residing with him. About two years ago he had a daughter by her. After hearing the evidence adduced on both sides, the Magistrate in discharging the accused remarked that the evidence for the prosecution seemed to him quite unworthy of belief, while that of the defence was reliable. His worship further observed that the accused was at liberty to prosecute the complainant for bringing a false charge against him.

## DARING BURGLARS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

### ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrates committed one Abdulla Sherkhan Karachiwalla a well known burglar, and two others, named Gokul Gulichund and Cursondas Purshotumdas, to the present Criminal Sessions on charges of burglary and theft of gold and pearl ornaments and silk wearing apparel of the collective of Rs. 755, belonging to Davidas, Lukhmidas, a Bunia, residing at Cawa-ji Patel Tank Road. The prisoners were also changed with the abetment of the above offence.

Complainant is a landed proprietor in Bombay, and reside at Cawasji Patel Tank Road. In consequence of general cases of plague occurring in the vicinity of his house, the complainant vacated the place a few days ago and went to reside with his family at Nana's Chawl at Grant Road, leaving his property behind. As usual he visited the place on Saturday last, when he found everything in order and returned to his temporary residence. On the following morning he received information from one of his tenants, that his house had been forcibly entered. He proceeded there and found the locks on the doors had been forced open, the staples on the cupboards were wrenched off and cotton wearing apparel strewn about the floor. On a closer examination complainant discovered that gold and pearl ornaments and silk wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 755 had been stolen. The police were informed, and investigation led to the discovery that Cursondas, who resided in the same house, was seen talking with a man on the verandah on Saturday night. His movements were watched and he was taken into custody. The prisoner made a statement which led to the arrest of the other two accused. It was also ascertained that late at night the first accused, who resided at Khetwady was seen, together, with the other prisoners at the house of a woman named Yemni, at New Wady, where the second accused boarded. They had then in their possession a bundle containing the property mentioned in the charge. Here they divided the spoils. On the following afternoon one Osman, a witness in the case, met the first accused on the road and demanded of him Rs. 7 due to him. The accused gave him a gold bangle and two ear studs telling him to sell them and deduct the money due out of the proceeds and return the balance to him. The second accused handed over his share to a man named Valubdas Tejpal, residing in the house of the woman Yemni, for disposal. Valubdhas gave the ornament to a a Parsee named Merwanji Burjorji, who keeps a shop in the Marware Bazaar, to be melted down. Merwanji did so and returned the melted gold to Valubdhas, who gave it back to the second accused. The first and the third accused entrusted their plunder to a Mahomedan named Cassum Haji Joosub, who sold the whole lot for Rs 53. The police while examining the complainant's house found a large pointed new nail, lying near one of the broken cupboards some of the property was found with in the house of the first accused. The Major portion of the property of the value of Rs. 241 was recovered from different persons in the Marwari Bazar, to whom the accused had sold their respective shares. As the prisoners were being taken along the Cawa-ji Patel Tank Road, Gokul Gulichand broke from custody and jumped into a tank. He was rescued by two townsmen and again made over to the police. At the close of the case Inspector Gannon produced a record of seven previous convictions against the first accused, one of which was for a term of five years, awarded to him by the sessions judge of Shikarpore. The Magistrate committed all the accused to the sessions as above stated.

## MR. BERRAM'S TOUR.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM and Mr. Merewether had the honour of lunching with His Excellency the Governor at Malabar Point yesterday, and afterwards Mr. Bertram gave an exhibition of his manipulation of cards and also performed a series of tricks before their Excellencies and guests, and his cleverness gained the approbation of all. On Tuesday evening the Tivoli Theatre was filled chiefly with Europeans, amongst them being a party from Government House. Last night Mr. Bertram's exhibition was witnessed by a very large assembly, and his feats are certainly the marvel of all who behold them. To-night General Veatris will be present.

## CHOICE READING.

THE man who owns the Encyclopaedia Britannica and considers it simply a work of preference to be appealed to in case of doubt, or when in quest of specific information, doubless feels that he has his money's worth, even if he paid the Publishers' catalogue price £45 for the work in half morocco binding. It is worth the expenditure to know that he has ways at hand the first authoritative information in all departments of human knowledge yet if he limits the use of the volumes to reference alone he is missing by far the greater period of its value to him. It is a reading library as well as a reference library. Upon its pages the Greatest minds of the human race have spread their thoughts in the choicent language. Gems of literature are these monograghs on all topics that interest mankind, written by such men as the Right Hon. James Bryce, Professor Max Muller, Sir Walter Besant, Dean Farrar, and the eleven hundred other illustrious names that make up the "Society of Gentlemen" who produced this great work. This splendid library, "the great home library," may just now be secured under exceptional terms; see the advertisement on page (2), or this issue.

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You don't call on Miss Cutting any more, I hear Bobby. No. Did she reject you? Not exactly; but when I first began calling there was a mat at the door with the word "Welcome" woven in it, and a motto on the wall that read, "Let Us Love One Another." Later. I noticed that the doormat was changed for one that said, Wipe Your Feet, " and a motto declaring that "Early to Bed and Early to Rise, Make You Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise, had the place of the other one.

## INDIAN COALS.

### LECTURE AT THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

ON Monday, Dr. H. K. Tavaria, B. Sc., A. I. E. E., member of the Society of Arts, London, delivered a lecture in the hall of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, on the above subject.

In commencing, the lecturer said that the subject of mill economics deserves more attention than has been given to it, for although it may not influence the millowners' commissions, it may enable them to pay better dividends. It was obviously objectionable to use stores of uncertain or unknown composition, and several instances had come under his notice where the use of such had resulted in much loss to their users. He related an instance where a large consignment of cloth developed yellowish looking spots, resembling iron spots, due to the zinc salts used as antiseptic in the size, was contaminated with the cheaper chloride of iron. In another instance a weaving master added to the sizing tank a white powder, without ascertaining its composition, with the result that the cloth after storing up developed mildew spots. The powder chieffi consisted of caustic soda, and it carried the zinc antiseptic to the bottom of the tank as an inert precipitate. The necessary percentage of antiseptic, though added to the mixture, was wanting in the textile fabric sized with that mixing. It was absurd to buy castor oil, in a solidified form and called by a different name, at Rs. 17 to 19 per cwt, when it can be had for Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 merely on the strength of certain properties attributed to it by its maker. Castor oil may be solidified in several different ways by acids alkaloid as well as by the action of certain chemically prepared gases, and it could be made to hold a large percentage of water in the solid state. It is a fact that several so-called tallow substitutes contain tallow and bees wax, and in this as well as in the selection of coal the choice should not depend so much on the price and the statements of the vendors, but upon verification of the latter by simple tests and experiments. The quality of Indian coal varies widely from qualities which give a very low heating power and a large proportion of ashes, but those coming up to some of the varieties of English and Welsh coal. Speaking generally, Indian coal is inferior to English and Welsh coal in calorific value, and a larger percentage of ash. A combination of English and Indian coals has been reported to yield better results than either used singly. This point needs further investigation. It is obviously objectionable to burn Indian coal in boilers constructed for the consumption of English coal, without adapting the fire bars to the rate of consumption of Indian coal. There is an impression among users of Indian coal that it burns too fast and constant firing is necessary, and from one of the mills it was reported that an additional boiler had to be used to maintain the pressure of steam. He was surprised to find by calorimeter tests conducted with some of the commoner varieties of Indian coal that the latter took longer to burn than English and Welsh coal. This point also required further investigation. The supply of coal in India is large. Coal mines exist in all parts of India except the Bombay Presidency. The amount of Indian coal used in India has doubled during the last decade, while the imports of coal have fallen off considerably. Coal has aptly been termed "compressed sunbeams" of ages past, and it is easy to see from the method of its formation that the quality of Indian coal is gradually improving, as a deeper seam is reached. The seams may be very limited in Japan, but experts have given the opinion that the store is inexhaustible in India, and it is necessary Indian users should understand its qualities and adapt the boilers to its use to derive the maximum advantage from its use. An experiment on the determination of the calorific value of coal now formed a regular part of the instruction of an engineering student at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Three of the students of the institute performed a series of experiments on the occasion of the Jubilee Conversazione of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, at the rate of about one experiment every quarter of an hour, for four days in succession, to illustrate the facility and ease of the experiment, and the simple working of the apparatus. The lecturer hoped millowners and agents will consult their engineers in future as to their opinion of the heating value of coal before placing an order, instead of deciding the point themselves by a difference in prices, as it often happened that the cheaper quality gives much less heat for the value as a superior kind of coal. There were other tests for coal besides determining the heating value; but these were chemical tests, and excluding the information concerning the percentage of ash, the rest was not of much value from the consumer's point of view. Some familiarity with chemical apparatus, and principles was necessary to profit by the economics in mill stores, and it was a pity that chemical education was deemed absolutly necessary for an industrial revival in India, nothing had yet been done to teach chemistry to technological students by Government or a public institution. There was however, some relief in the thought that a gentleman whose name was prominently connected with industrial chemistry proposes to start a school of chemistry, and to arrange for a course of lectures, adapted to the requirements of artizans, on subjects connected with the technology of dyeing, tanning, soap-making, etc. The common methods in vogue for determining the heating value of coal were objectionable, as testing by burning coal in boilers was an expensive and tedious process, although it was sometimes necessary to resort to this method for the investigation of unknown facts and checking the information supplied by calorimeters and chemical tests. Tables prepared in England are absolutely useless, and those prepared at the collieries equally so, as the quality of coal alters by keeping. The addition of 10 per cent. to the rise to temperature of water in a calorimeter test was not very reliable, and finding the water equivalents of the apparatus and deducing results after adding these to the water gave more accurate results.

## HIGH WAY GAMBLING AT THREE CARDS.

UNDER this heading a correspondent writes to us complaining that the three cards trick is now being played in the Bombay streets We give our correspondent's letter as it reaches us:—The gambling in this city of Bombay, has become a regular trade so to speak under the very nose of the law: and it is wonder that it escapes the vigilant eye of the protecting body of the metropolis. Many have come across the most shrewd set of gamblers "teen pattey wallas" who openly enact with impunity their performances at three playing cards in broad day light on high ways. The effect of this high-way swindling is far reaching as even the most innocent persons fall to their victims by the temptations they offer. The dexterity, ingenuity and skill in handling these cards is so marvellous and unintelligible that the strangers very rarely succeed in catching the swift of the betting card. These swindlers are always surrounded with their accomplices who induce the passers-by by their tricks.

Yesterday at 9-45 a.m. I came across such a swindler just close to the Professor Chhatre's Circus Camp at Dhobi Talao. A poor innocent boy, apparently a clerk lost Rs 10. I pitied his condition and on inquiry found that it was the first time that he came in their trap and lost the amount of Rs 10.

It reflects certainly a great discredit on the part of the city protectors in black coats and yellow turbans that such a sort of swindling should be allowed in broad day-light with impunity. Years together such open swindling is going on high ways and not a single case in my recollection was brought to the Court of law and dealt with. What one should be led to attribute this to one can guess to himself. Are we to suppose that the swindlers with their so called magic power blind the eyes of the Police just as they do to those of the passers by.

Our new Police Commissioner will see his way to put a stop to such an open swindling and earn gratitude of public at large. I don't think the vigilent Bombay Police who brings to light even the cases surrounded with mystery can fail to do away with such day-light swindling. Yours &c. H.

## PRESENTATION OF FRONTIER MEDALS

AT Nowshera on Sunday, after the church parade, the Dorsetshire Regiment fell in on their parade ground; and General Sir Edwin Ellis, Commanding Peshawar district distributed Frontier medals to about 400 officers and men of the regiment. Before doing so the General in the course of a speech gave a glowing description of the history of the regiment, starting from 1701 when the corps was first raised, mentioning all the engagements fought. It was a record, he said, hard to beat by any other corps. He concluded with an exhortation to those present to read up the history of the great battles in which this regiment was engaged. The General then called the officers and non-commissioned officers to the front and pinned-on their medals himself. The officers wives assisted in pinning-on the men's medals, and at the close of the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large gathering, the regiment marched past. The General, with Colonel Nixon, A.A. G., left immediately afterwards for Peshawar.

## HEAVY RAINS IN CEYLON.

### FOURTEEN INCHES IN A DAY.

A Batticaloa correspondent writes:—"It has been raining heavily and continuously for the last ten days or so; consequently several houses and compounds are under water, and the inhabitants of the towns and the villages are undergoing fearful hardships and privations. It is feared that the paddy crops will be seriously endangered. The rain, I may say, is altogether out of season; and very detrimental to cultivation. The District Engineer at Kalmunai has written to the kachcheri to say that 14 inches of rain fell at his station in one day last week, and that several bridges and causeways in his district are damaged."

## FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and a special Jury.

### MURDER OF A PARAMOUR.

Toolsee, woman, was charged with having, on the 20th November last, committed the murder of a man, named Jotee Hari, by cutting his throat with a knife in the room of a house situated at Umarkhadi. Mr. Young with the Advocate General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Nicholson, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. C. Rimington, foreman.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas. | Mr. J. F. Flewker. |
| Mr. Anandrao N. Dabulkar. | Mr. J. E. Davar. |
| Mr. William Carter. | Mr. Ekoath R. Khote. |
| Mr. W. A. Chambers. | Mr. Dost Mahomed Allan. |

Mr. Young briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The accused was charged with having murdered her paramour, Jotee Hari, with whom she had been living in a house in Umerkhadi, on the night of the 19th November last. The learned counsel thought that the jury would have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion upon the evidence, that the offence committed was that of murder, because the offender had cut the throat of the victim. The place was Umerkhadi and the time was between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning. The accused Toolsee lived on the second floor of a chawl in Umerkhadi, and the room which she occupied was on the extreme north end of the premises. The man who lived in the opposite room, and another who lived in the room next to the accused's as well as the landlord of the house and others would be called. The evidence would show that about 1 a.m., the accused shouted out "My husband has cut my nose and has cut his own throat, run, run!". A person employed in the Government Central Press was the first to come out of his room, and he saw the woman near the "nannee" in her room, holding her nose, from which blood was dripping. The shouts were also heard by another man, who also came near the accused's room. The landlord, accompanied by his wife and others, also came to the room, and to them the accused repeated the same story. One leaf of the door of the accused's room was open, and the landlord having opened the other leaf, saw a man lying on the floor with his legs moving, and in a dying state. He was breathing hard. When questioned about the knife the accused said it must be lying somewhere in the room. Search was made for it in the room, which was only six feet by seven, but the knife could not be found. She then said that the knife had been thrown out of the window which overlooked the gully of the house. The whole of the gully was searched, but fruitlessly. She then made certain statements which the learned counsel said he could not repeat to the jury. The accused having been removed to the hospital, where her wounds were dressed, the room was again searched thoroughly, and the knife was found therein in the presence of the landlord and a "punch." In consequence of a statement made by the accused, the police ascertained that she had purchased the knife at a shop in the bazar. The learned counsel said he had omitted to mention that the first witness, when he came to his house at a late hour that evening, took his meals and was sitting in his doorway chewing "pan soparee." He then saw the accused go to the "nannee," leaving the door ajar. He looked in, and saw the legs of a man lying down in the room. The accused, on returning from the 'nannee,' shut the door of this room. The witness also shut his door and went to bed until he was roused by the shouts of the accused about 1 a.m.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution

### A NOLLE PROSEQUIE.

Baji Rowji, a Hindoo, who had been committed to the Sessions by the coroner on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was brought up in custody and placed before his lordship. In answer to the charge, the prisoner, who was wearing jail clothes, said he had been already sentenced for the offence by one of the magistrates. The Crown accordingly offering no evidence against the accused he was ordered to be taken back to jail to serve the term of imprisonment passed on him by the magistrate.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

Dr. Sidney Smith said the wound on the deceased was from left to right and he was of opinion that it was self-inflicted.

Dr. Gillespie in answer to the court said that the accused had a severe wound on the nose and other wounds besides. In his opinion all the wounds were not made at one stroke and were not self-inflicted.

Dr. Sidney Smith in answer to the court said that deceased was a fairly strong man for his size.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, on being asked, said that she was asleep and her husband first cut her nose and then cut his own throat.

Mr. Young in summing up the evidence in the case said that Dr. Sidney Smith was unable to specify any particulars by which suicide could be distinguished from a wound inflicted by another. The prisoner had a very strong motive to cut her own nose for the purpose of saving her own neck. Referring to the confession the learned counsel said that it was a voluntary confession and it was not suggested that it was extorted from her.

Mr. Taleyarkhan in addressing the jury for the defence said that the prosecution had completely failed to prove the case against the prisoner. They must take the time and circumstances under which the prisoner had made the statements to Mahadu and Luxman and repeated to the police sepoy and the Jamadar and the time and circumstances under which she had made statements before the coroner. It was a matter of common occurrence that confessions are found in cases where the evidence was weak and they must take such confessions with extreme caution. Coming to the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith and Dr Gillespie, the learned counsel said the evidence of the two gentlemen was a most effective speech on behalf of the defence and it was conclusively proved by the evidence of the two gentlemen alone that the wound on the deceased was self-inflicted and was not the wound inflicted by the hand of the prisoner at the bar. It was a distinct case of suicide and he asked them to find the prisoner not guilty of the offence with which he stood charged.

His lordship in summing up the evidence said the question for them to decide was whether the deceased Jotee was murdered or whether it was a case of suicide. The prosecution had relied on the evidence of the purchase of the knife and the jury had to consider how far it was corroborated. The witnesses, Mahadu and Rama, who were first on the scene and to whom the prisoner had stated what had occurred in her room, had given their evidence in a straight-forward manner and no reason was suggested why they should come forward to tell an untrue story. Coming to the evidence of Dr. Gillespie his lordship said that the other small wounds described by him by a mere accident, were very material circumstances in the case. They had before them the theory of the prosecution that the prisoner had murdered the man because he had refused to allow her to go to her native country and had cut her own nose for the purpose of throwing off the suspicion. The theory of the defence was that the wound on the deceased was self-inflicted for the purpose of throwng the guilt on the prisoner, and it was for them to decide which of the theory was probable and correct. In regard to the statements made by the prisoner before the coroner his lordship asked the jury to consider them in conjunction with the evidence of the position of the body and to take them with the utmost possible caution. The prosecution had relied on the statements with regard to the knife made by the prisoner to different witnessses. It was not an uncommon occurrence in this country for laying charges against another and if the theory of defence was true there was every probability that the deceased should do away with the knife for the purpose of laying the guilt on the prisoner. Coming to the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, his lordship said that that gentleman had a varied experience extending over thirty years of crimes of every description, and he was clearly of opinion that the case was one of suicide and not murder. His lordship in conclusion asked the jury to consider the two theories carefully.

The jury without retiring returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty, and his lordship agreeing with the verdict acquitted and discharged the prisoner.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

## RULES FOR FLY-FISHERS.

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON says that there are in dry fly fishing certain elementary rules, easy to remember, and not difficult to carry out:—

Keep yourself and your rod out of sight, remember that the first cast, after crawling into position, is all important; wait for a good opportunity, as regards wind, sun, and fish, rather than impatiently take a bad one. Don't hurry your casts, pause often.

Keep your eye on the fly; always expect a rise at each cast. Stick to your fish, unless indeed they are well on the feed. Go rather for the fish rising at the side or under the bank than for the one rising in midstream. Fish "fine" but not "far off," unless absolutely obliged; never throw a long line where a short cast will suffice; use a short casting line rather than a long one, two yards instead of three.

"Strike" or not, as nature teaches you. Use eyed hooks of course. Limit your flies as much as you can; the standard patterns will serve, the others will only confuse.

Never hesitate, through laziness, to change your sodden and fatigued-looking fly for a fresh and dry one; do not be hard on the hooked fish, keep an even strain; let him have line freely when he wants it but recover a little more from him after each rush.

Finally, keep your eyes open, and your intelligence on the alert.

## THE ABUSE OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

### PROPOSED REMEDY.

IT is understood that the Government of India will shortly take up the question of the frequent changes of officials, with a view to seeing what remedies are possible. Lord Elgin, it will be remembered, referred to the evil at the United Service Club dinner last October as "one that may before long have to be seriously considered." He added:—"It is obvious that whether it is a Department of Government or District of the country, the occurrence in the course of four or five years of an equal number of changes in officers in charge must be full of inconvenience, and if it does not make for less efficient management, it must, at least, vastly increase the labour of the officers themselves, who are constantly called upon to study a fresh range of subjects and the idiosyncrasies of the new set of persons with whom they are brought into contact." But Lord Elgin, though he had diagnosed the disease was content to leave it to his successor to apply the remedies; and we understand that the new Viceroy is prepared to accept the responsibility of initiating measures of relief. It is impossible, of course, to foretell what the Government of India will do; but it is not improbable, Madras our contemporary understands that

ONE OF THE PROPOSED STEPS

will be to make Article 119 of the Civil Service Regulations obligatory. That Article runs as follows:—"As a general rule, the duties of an officer absent on privilege leave should be discharged by another officer at the same station. Only in exceptional cases where there is absolutely no officer available on the spot, can the transfer of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave be allowed." As our "official" readers are quite aware, this rule is honoured far more in the breach than in the observance. Indeed it may be said to be, practically, not observed at all. Another reform that may probably be considered is to the effect that after a stated period of service privilege leave beyond one month can only be taken in combination with some other form of leave. We have gone so fully into the whole question from time to time, remarks the *Mail*, that we need not discuss it again now. But the two proposals we have named, if carried out, cannot fail to abate the evil, even, if they do not remove it altogether. What is wanted more than anything else in Madras, however, as we have so often urged, is a grading scheme for district officials; and we trust that the local Government will soon see its way to take the matter up seriously. Despite Sir Arthur Havelock's unqualified expression of opinion about the abuse of official transfers at the Noble College, Masulipatam, last October, we understand that His Excellency has done nothing so far to initiate any investigation or reform.

## A RAJA'S MUNIFICENCE.

### HOSPITAL FOR CONJEEVARAM.

ON Saturday last the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I., formally opened the new Maternity Hospital and Vaccine Depot at Conjeevaram, which have been erected at the sole cost of Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy Moodelly. A Maternity Hospital has long been wanted at Conjeeveram, but the local Municipality had no means at its disposal for erecting one. With the discrimination which characterises the munificence of Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy, this new channel for the exercise of his charitable and generous instincts was availed of and the town of Conjeeveram is now blessed with an institution that will confer untold benefits on the poorer women of the community. The Addresses and speeches made on the occasion of the opening were peculiarly happy. The generous donor of the Hospital spoke with becoming modesty, while Mr. Arundel bore eloquent testimony to the many good deeds which have made the name of Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy an honoured household word in this Presidency.

## FIRST ENTRIES BOMBAY RACES CLOSED 7TH FEBRUAYY, 1890.

### FIRST DAY.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

First Entries—4.

Second Entries—

5 Mr. A. Sattar's ch aus g Redoubt, by Colston-Alma, aged.
6 Mr. W. A. Cochram's C e m Rags, 6 years.
7 Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus g Cornella, by wire.
8 Capt. Slater Booth's b aus g Capt. Cook, by wire.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

First Entries—3.

Second Entries—

4 Mr. Shaik Essa Khaliffa's b a g Nepal, 14.0
5 Mr. Jusufally Mahomed's g a g Barrister, 14. 4 years
6 Mr. Farmer's b a g Kapurthala, by wire.

THE NEW STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

First Entries—5.

Second Entries—

6 Mr. Ali bin Amir's b a g Repentance, 12-3.
7 Mr. Ali bin Amir's g a g Bonaparte, 13 2 3-4,
5 Mr. Ali bin Talib's c a h Khatoor, 4 years.
9 Mr. Abdul Latif Aman's g a h Kusra.
10 H. H. Aga Khan's c a h Paragon, 4 years.
11 Mr. Jabaim Bhusahah's b a c Nadershah.
12 Mr. Abdoola Tamimi's g a h Kalid, 4 years.

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance urlong's

First Entries—6.

Second Entries—

7 Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus g Ocean, 13-3.
8 Mr. R. J. Hunter's ch aus g Guy Fawkes, by Walamdam pedigree unknown, 13-3 aged.

THE TOM LEMESURIER STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

First Entries—11.

Second Entries—

12 Mr. A. Sattar's c a p Ringleader, II.
13 Mr. Shaik Essa Khalifa's g a g Rustum, 13 2 2-4.
14 Mr. S. K. S b a g Rainbow, 13-3.
15 Mr. Farmer's g a p Orphan, (by wire.)

THE LILLIPUT STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

First Entries—6.

Second Entries—

7 Mr. A. S ttar's b a p Dumbarton, 13-2.
8 Mr. Jusufally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 13 1 3-3.
9 Mr. Farmer's g a p Orphan, (by wire.)

### SECOND DAY.

THE IMPORTER'S PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

First Entries—2.

Second Entries—

3 Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus g Cornella.
4 Mr. O. Digmim's bl aus g Ware, by wire.
5 H. H. Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity.
6 Mr. D. D.'s bl aus g Roy.
7 Mr. R. J. Hunter's b aus g Antwerp, by Marvellins-Ringdore, 6 years.
8 Mr. Lyndon's c aus g Crest, aged.
9 Mr. Farmer's b aus m Lady Baldwin, by wire.

THE DESERT STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

First Entries—1.

Second Entries—

2 Capt. Young's br a g lg Topthorne.

THE BEDOUIN STAKES.—Distance 1¼ mile.

First Entries—9.

Second Entries—

10 Mr. A. Sattar's g a g Lucifer, 13 3 1-2.
11 Mr. Shaik Essa Khaliffa's b a g Nepal, 14-0,
12 Mr. S. K. S. b a g Rainbow, 13-3.
13 Mr. Lyndon's b a p Centaur, 13-3.
14 Mr. Farmer's b a g Kapurthala, by wire.

THE STEWARDS PURSE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

First Entries—7.

Second Entries—

8 Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus g Ocean, 13-3.
9 Mr. R. J. Hunter's c aus g Guy Fawkes, 13-3 aged, by Wallam dam pedigree unknown.

THE ASIAN STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs

First Entries—6.

Second Entries—

7 Mr. A. Slater's ch a g Ringleader II, 13 2 1-2.
8 Mr. A. M. Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 13-3.
9 Mr. D. D.'s g a p Chawhan- 13-2.
10 Mr. Sutherland's b a g Gold Finch, 13 2 1-2.

THE MIDGET STAKES.—Distance 1-2 mile.

First Entries—9.

Second Entries—

10 Mr. A. Saltar's b aus m D. V. 13 1 3-4.
11 H. H. Aga Khan's br e m Peerless, 13-1 1-2
12 Mr. Farmer's b aus p Tommy, by wire.

### THIRD DAY.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

First Entries—7

Second Entries—

8 Mr A Sattar's ch aus g Redoubt, by Colston-Alma, aged.
9 Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus g Carnalla.
10 Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags, 6 years.
11 Mr O Dignunis bl aus g Warre, by wire.
12 H. H. Aga Khan's and Aga S. Shah's br aus g The Wreck, aged.
13 Mr Lyndon's b aus m Clarice, aged.
14 Capt. Selater Booth's b aus g Capt. Cook, by wire.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 1-4 Miles.

First Entries—11.

Second Entries—Nil.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

First Entries—15

Second Entries—

16 Mr. A. Sattar's s a g Lucifer 13 3 1-2.
17 Mr. Shaik Essa Khaliffa's b a g Nepal 14 0.
18 Mr. Farmer's b a g Kapurthala, by wire.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

First Entries—6

Second Entries—Nil.

THE PADDOCK STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

First Entries—12.

Second Entries—

13 Mr. A. Sattar's ch a g Rindleader II 13 2 1-2.
14 Mr. A. Sattar's b aus m D. V. 13 1 2-4
15 H. H. Aga Khan's br e m Peerless 13 1 1-2
16 Mr. J. B.'s b aus m Lady Yetman, by wire

THE DWARF STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

First Enrries—12.

Second Entries—

13 Mr. A. Sattar's b a h Dumbarton, 13-2.
14 Mr. Jusufally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 13 1 3-4.
15 Mr. Farmer's g a p Orphan, by wire.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. L. T. C.

Bombay, 8th February, 1899.

WE are informed that Mr. J. B. Amancio Gracias a distinguished publicist, whose latest work on the "Governorship of Don Joao de Castro" was reviewed in our columns, has been elected a member of the Geographical society of Lisbon and of the Academi Mont Real de Toulouse (France.)

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Elax, 2,612 tons, Captain E S Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (29th January) in ballast.

THE Hall Lines s Wistow Hall, 2,128 tons, Captain I C Williams, cleared Yesterday for London with a general cargo

THE P O O Co.'s s s Peshawar, 2,302 tons, Captain F W Vibert, sailed Yesterday for Hang Kang, with a general cargo

THE s s Ariel, 994 tons, Captain J Rafin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (28th January), with a cargo of timber,

THE s s Robert Harrowing, 1,290 tons, Captain W H Boagey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum 15th January, with a cargo of 63.718 cases of Kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co.'s s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain A H Acheson will sail to-day for the Persiangulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 65 dock passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co.'s S S King Aurthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C T owen, cleared Yesterday for Aden, Jeddah etc, with a general cargo and 4 dock Passengers.

THE s s Imaum, 2,706 tons, Captain B Pemberthy, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Newport (13th January) brought a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s s Aldersgate, 1987 tons, Captain Geo. Willis, cleared yesterday for Liberpool with the general cargo and the follwing passengers.—Mr H M Dillon, Mr F Browne. Miss Dillon and Miss Dillon, and Miss K Dillon.

## VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 8.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sutlej | 2143 | Symons | | | P & O Co |
| H M S Racoon | | Hewett | | | Royal Navy |
| India | 2591 | Robertson | | | M M & Co |
| Wanderer ship | 2717 | Topman | | | Standard Oil Co |
| Neptune | 2178 | Walters | | | K N & Co |
| Golden Cross | 1944 | Miller | | | A Montochoff |
| Naseri | 912 | Raffin | | | B & P S N Co |
| Ceylon | | Channer | | | I L Service |
| H M S Eclipse | | Bush | | | Flagship |
| Ellora | 1996 | Thomas | Rangoon | 10-2 | M M & Co |
| Patna | 1164 | Acheson | | | M M & Co |
| Henzada | 1341 | McDougall | | | M M & Co |
| Onda | 3410 | Wilson | | | M M & Co |
| Activ | 867 | Anderson | | | Bombay Co |
| Dumra | 762 | Rothwell | | | M M & Co |
| Imaum | 2706 | Pemberthy | | | K Nixon & Co |
| Oceanien | 2080 | Schmitz | | | M M & Co |
| Elax | 2612 | Baker | | | |
| Ariel | 994 | Rafin | | | |

## VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 8.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | Clan Fraser | 1370 | Oliver | Havre | 11-2 | F M & Co |
| C | King Arthur | 1047 | Omen | R S Ports | 2-2 | B P S N Co |
| D & E | Bombay | 2063 | Turner | | | J M & Co |
| F | Annie | 2145 | Gruht | Dunkirk | 16-2 | Bombay Co |
| K | Florida | 2019 | Chapman | Hull | 10-2 | J M & Co |
| M | Simla | 1039 | Robertson | P Gulf | 9-2 | M M & Co |
| N | Johannesberger | 1874 | Muller | Hamburg | | Glade & Co |
| P | Aldersgate | 1987 | Willis | Liverpool | 8-2 | J M & Co |

### HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmani | 524 | Cassum | Mangalore | 10-2 | Shprd & Co |
| Mahanadi | 547 | Fukeer | P Gulf | 9-2 | Do |

### VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Egypt | 4179 | Largbourne | Aden | 18-2 | P & O S N Co |
| 3 | City of Edinburgh | 2060 | Baillie | Karachi | 10-2 | F Forbes & Co |
| 4 | Peshawar | 2203 | Vibert | China | 8-2 | P & O Co |
| 10 | Turbo | 2679 | Moses | Genoa | | W & A G & Co |
| 12 | Shannon | 2380 | Cole | London | 11-2 | P & O S N Co |
| 14 | Dumra | 766 | Rothwell | Karachi | 11-2 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Wistow Hall | 2139 | Williams | London | 8-2 | K N & Co |

### MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Chusan ......... 4636 tons gross ......... P & O S N Co.

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

## ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Elax s | Baker | Calcutta, Jan 29 |
| | Ariel s | Rafin. | Rangoon, Jan 28 |
| | R Harrowing s | ...... | Batoum, Jan 15 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Peshawar s | Vibert | Hongkong |
| | Aldersgate s | Willis | Liverpool |
| | Wistow Hall s | Williams | London |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Patna, Acheson, for Persian Gulf.
" Oceanien, Schmitz, for China, Japan, &c.
" King Arthur, Owen, for JedCah, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Elax, for Genoa, Marseilles, Venice and Trieste.
" Imaum, for Antwerp.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Baynes Capt Brig C I Horse off leave from England
Harvey Capt Bo R I Rifles on duty from Karachi
Lindsay Major Bo The Royal Irish from leave from England
Hingston Capt Bo R E on duty from Aden
Loch Capt Bo Rl Scots on leave from Poona
Cafe Lt Col Punj Rl Sussex Regt on retirement from Sialkot
Medcer Lt Punj Comt on leave from Sialkot.
Cooper Capt Punj 31st Inft on leave from Sialkot
Lightning Capt Beng Comt T Dept Retiring from Calcutta
Parker Lt Beng 1st Houts Regt on Med Cert from Lucknow
Buchanan Capt Beng R A M C expiration of Tour from Cawnpore
Peyton Major Beng 14th Lancers from leave from England

FEBRUARY 8.

Grant Major Bo D A A G M on inspection duty from Poona

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Nurse Capt 13th Bo Inft on duty to Deesa
Marshall Capt Bo R A on duty to Quetta
Nixon Eckusall Lt Bo R A en duty to Quetta
Rudick Lt Col Bo R Fusiliers to join fo Nusserabad
Harvey Capt Bo R I Rifles en transfer to Poonn

FEBRUARY 8.

Looh Capt Bo R Scots on leave to Poona
Binny Lt Bo 19th Hussars on leave to Secunderabad
Peyton Major Beng 11th Lancers from leave to Allahabad

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

### SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay. 8th February, 1899.

1. There will be drill for the members of the andora detachment, at Santa Cruz on Monday the 13th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Drill order.
2. It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz, on the 4th of March, and that the Annual Inspection will take place on the 21st idem.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th February, 1899.

1. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate Town Hall Compound on Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.
2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6-15 a.m. (local time).
3. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 11th inst.
Fall in at Scandal Point at 4-30 p.m. sharp.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Puttie's to be worn.
Expences &c. will be refunded on application on parade.
4. The Gatacre Cup team of No. 2 Company will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters, at 9-15 p.m., to-day.
5. There will be drill for the Wheal Cup Team of No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Company at the Byculla Head-quarters on Friday at 8-30 p.m., and for No. 3 Sub-division, No. 2 Company to-day at 8-30 p.m., and on Friday at 9-15 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th February, 1899.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday the 11th instant.
2. The Prospectus of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters.

Matches IV and VI are open to all Efficient Volunteers and will be fired for at Coorla on the 19th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V R.

## THE MESSAGERIES MAINTIMES STEAMER.

The following is the List of Passengers on board the s. s. Oceaniex sailing for China and Japan etc at noon to-day:—

FOR SINGAPORE.

Mr and Mrs R A Forrer
Mr Marcus Lavien

FOR SAIGON.

Mr and Mrs Tonque
Mr Bennotte
Mr Cellier
Miss Marsland
Miss Jonvanal
Mr Geron
Mrs Jonvanal and child
Mr Ginchel
Mr de Carbonne
Mr M Perret
Mrs Marsand and child
Mr Alleman
Mr Grivean

FOR HAIPHONG.

Mr Brion
Mr Collot
Mr Monillas
Mr Ruffiandis
Mr Jenot
Mr Kopf
Mr May
Mr Tal[illegible]ba
Mr Beis[illegible]ere
Mr Quel
Mr Carpinatty
Mr Gosselhiecht
Mr Gusdon
Mr Quinrd
Mr Montier
Mr Gusguen
Mr Coryart
Mr Babounean
Mr Icart
Mr Colombel
Mr and Mrs Telliet
Mr Blanshard
Mr and Mrs Costa and 2 children
Mr Lusino
Mr Lasorgue
Mr Qubry
Mr Cretin
Mr Pie
Mr Le Blanc
Mr Bonbaix
Mr Villemin
Mr Cromback
Mr Zomazon
Mr Compagne
Mr Chullier
Mr Attento
Mr Payol
Mr Drouet

FOR HONGKONG.—Mr Paul Na'ive

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mr B Loup
Rev Father Pabarlelle
Mr Gautier
Mr Zanetti

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr Lassueur
Mrs Lassueur
Mr Otte Binkite

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

### WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

QUOTATIONS in the London financial market were unchanged all round yesterday, Consols continuing at 111 1-8, French Rentes at 103, Indian Sterling Loan at 117, Paris Exchange on London at 25·19 1-2 fcs., 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £65 15-16, 30 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 3 7-8d. Bar Silver remained at 27 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York at 59 3-8 cents., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,920,000 quarters, compared with 1,770,000, quarters at the end of the previous week.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted Yesterday at 33 3-4s. per 416 lbs. February March shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market quiet in tone; and Linseed at 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market steady.

Spot Mid-Americans Cotton advanced 1-32d. in Liverpool yesterday, to 3 5-16d. per lb.; and American arrivals 3-64 to 1-16d., extreme quotations being 3 17-64d. for February and 3 5-16d. for June July delivery. The market closed firm, Surats and Arrivals firm. The days Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid.—Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price in new York yesterday, at 6 7-16 cents per lb.; Futures declined 2 points each, to 6·15 cents for May and 6·19 cents for August. The Receipts at the Ports were 26,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in the corresponding period in 1898 and 1897:—

| | 1899 | 1893 | 1897 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts. | 26,000 | 36,000 | 24,000 |
| Threeday's do...... | 74,000 | 1,08,000 | 65,000 |
| Since 1st Sept ...... | 6,862,000 | 6,839,000 | 5,675,000 |

There has to-day been a steady feeling in our local cotton market, with a fair business doing at current prices. Shippers bought 1,440 bales; and the Mills 1,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet prices are steady to firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 17,416 | bales. |
| Wheat | 0,146 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 8,904 | " |
| Rapeseed | 5,774 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 12,006 | " |
| Groundnuts | 1,285 | " |
| Castorseed | 3,461 | " |
| Rice | 45,092 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE.—The market has continued steady in tone to-day with 1s 4 1-16d quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d for Demand, and 1s 4 1·32d for three months' sight credits. Rates remained at this level throughout the day with but little being reported either way, and closed as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 4 3-32d. | per rupee. |
| Telegraphic | 1s. 4 1-16d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 7-32d. | " |
| Francs | 1·70 3·4 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations opened at 98 9-16 for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 98 5-8 for the Settlement and declined in the former position to 98 1-2; for Threes 89 was quoted.

SHARES.—Mofussil Press Co. are Rs. 5 higher; and Bombay-Burmah Trading, Rs. 10 in the second issue. Manockjee Petit Mill, Imperial Cotton, and Empress have declined Rs. 10 each.

## HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 9.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes

286-97—Muljee and R—Gordhandas Khattau and others v Runchordas Goculdas and others—Bicknell M and M Part heard
520-98—Bicknell M and M—Homee N A Wadia vs The Bengal Coal Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co
631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—In person
49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotum Mangaldas—Mathubhai N and H
174-98—Captain and V—Khimjee Ladha vs Runchord Soonderjee and others—Mathubhai and J
18-98—King and C, for pauper—Mahadoo Hassoo Koly vs Madhowji Iswerji and another—Smetham B and N
143 and 612-98—Nanu and H—Jaffer Mahomed Mistry vs George Edward Haws—Smetham B and N
169-97—Wadia and G—Panamal Parasdilal and others vs Mathuradas Amersing and another—Payne G and S.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukial D and J Part heard.
176-97—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Essaji—Framji and D.
293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathumal Narsingdas vs Madhowji Virji—Craigie L and O.
611-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and another vs Nasarali Dawoodjee—Little and Co
373,95—Mansuklal D and J—Rattonbai vs Gopalji Cullianji and others—Pestonji R and K
656,97—In person—Harkissondas Nagindas vs Narrondas Kalliandas and others—Craigie L and O

Before the Honble Mr. Justice FULTON.
For Consent Decrees.

686-93—R P Mohta Dadabhoy Furdunjee Shroff vs Gajanand Narayan Pankhar—Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and Final disposal.
Long Causes.

731-98—Wadia and G Gomtavaboo vs Pragji Canjee—Tyabji D and Co.
169-98—Inperson Bhagooji Ganooji vs Ballaji Pandurang and another—Shamrao P.
322-98—Payne G and S—Gulabbai alias Savitribai vs Damodor Shrikrishna Masinkur and another—Bhaishasker and K
361-97—Muljee and R—Nagindas Vizbhookhandas vs Runchordas Goculdas and others—Bicknell M and M
265-98—Payne G and S—Kika Khooshall and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Wadia and G.
238-98—Framjee and D—Aishabai vs Mahomed Aliy Jafferjee Crawford B and Co
611-98—Edglow—G and Purshotum Beagwandas others vs Bhagwandas Romji and others Pestomji R K
617-98—Edgelow G and W Alibhoy Adamji vs Burjorji Framji Commissanatwalla-Smetheam B N.
626-93—In person Roger Laming vs The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India Ld Ardeshir H D.
506-98—Ardeshir H and D Valabhdass Vansari vs Tulsidas Vithaldas Shayer Hiralal M and M.
561-98—Crawford B and Co Rahimtoola Khairai and another vs Dharamsi Narronjee and others Mansuklal D and J.
593-98—Little and Co—William Birkmyre and others S Tokersey Purshotam and others—Payne G and vs Nanu and H

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ............ | 1,32,00 | 3,15,000 | 7,000 | 4,54,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ............ | 79 | 188 | 4 | 271 |
| For previous 25 weeks of half-year. | 30,36,224 | 55,12,368 | 1,66,371 | 87,14,963 |
| Total for 26 weeks... | 31,68,224 | 58,27,368 | 1,73,371 | 91,68,963 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... | 1,23,327 | 3,12,898 | 76,562 | 5,12,787 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 73 | 187 | 46 | 306 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 31,83,148 | 54 74 237 | 2,77,533 | 88,84,953 |

Decrease for the week ............Rs. 58.787
Increase to date ............ " 2,84,0.0

## GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 141·14 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings Estimated. | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week... | 3,200 | 17,100 | 30 | 20,330 |
| Or per mile of Railway ...... | 23 | 121 | ... | 144 |
| For previous 24 weeks of half year | 86,163 | 3,94,595 | 3,144 | 4,81,202 |
| Total for 26 week | 89,663 | 4,11,695 | 3,174 | 5,01,532 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 3,236 | 20,542 | —5,573 | 18,205 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 23 | 146 | —40 | 129 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 94,816 | 2,23,486 | —2,024 | 4,16,278 |

Increase for the week ............ Rs. 2,125
Do. to date............ " 88,254

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

#### MARRIAGE.

WILKINSON—HAIG—February 2, at St Paul's Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev J F Smith, assisted by the Rev A G Luckman, Edmund Wilkinson, Captain, Indian Medical Service, eldest son of John Wimble Wilkinson, of Rivier, Hayle, Cornwall, to Eva Marion, second daughter of Frederick Montague Haig, of Bentington, Ealing.

#### DEATH.

MACKENZIE—February 1, at Kalimpong, near Darjeeling, Evan, infant son of Mr and Mrs Mackenzie, aged 14 months.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899.

WHEN a few short weeks ago ministers and newspapers, inspired and otherwise, saw the clouds of war lurid on the horizon, we ventured to predict that on the 7th February the Empire and the world would learn from the Queen's Speech, drawn up by the united wisdom of the Cabinet, that Her Majesty's relations with all the Powers are of the most friendly character. These were the very terms of the Royal utterance on the subject which appeared yesterday morning in every newspaper, including those that have been revelling in the prospect of the clash of Empires, and the sinking of rival fleets in ruined harbours. Now we are reassured. The relations of Great Britain with all other Powers not only have been, but continue friendly. The sole reference to war and its triumphs is the cordial recognition by Her Majesty of the brilliant conduct of the British and Egyptian troops at Omdurman, followed by a pointed reference to the fact that British officers in conjunction with those of the Khedive are engaged in restoring order over "the conquered provinces." Were it not for diplomatic reasons, and considerations founded on certain doctrines of International law, the adjective employed would doubtless have been "delivered," rather than "conquered." But conquest operates as a sponge to wipe out all antecedent rights, treaties and engagements whatsoever, and to substitute therefor the absolute right of the conqueror, which the authorities carefully lay down, subsists as long as the force on which it rests. It is therefore possible to proclaim at Khartoum after the stricken field of Omdurman, that the International Capitulations and Consular Jurisdiction formerly existing throughout the territory now delivered from the rule of the Khalifa, have been effaced and have no longer any force. The firm and unfaltering announcement that the Soudan has come under British and Egyptian administration by right of conquest, which supersedes and annuls every other right, has the incidental inconvenience of acknowledging the correctitude of the French contention that the conquest of Madagascar has relieved them from any obligation to observe certain treaties and engagements on which we naturally relied. Lord Salisbury's most recent Blue Book shows that his lordship insisted very strongly on the indefeasible nature of solemn international parchments; maintaining that they are binding for all time on the signatories. But if conquest wipes the parchments clean, the argument enters on a new phase. The fact that the French conquered Madagascar and the Queen of the Hovas by force of arms and transported Her Majesty to a distant Island, cannot be contested. If the right of conquest extinguishes all others on the African mainland, it becomes somewhat difficult to persuade M. Delcasse that it has not acted as an extinguisher also in the largest African Island.

The reiteration of the doctrines in carefully chosen words of the Queen's Speech shows that there is no intention of receding from it and modifying it. Doubtless the Foreign Secretary holds that it will be more useful in the Soudan, than hurtful in the Madagascar controversy. The resolutions of the Anti-Anarchist conference are not, it appears, approved as a whole by the British Government; but certain amendments of the law will be proposed to Parliament. The shade of Lord Palmerston will smile grimly if those amendments should put out the Ministry. But no one will for a moment imagine that the Government will be defeated on such an issue. We have travelled far since the days when Dr. Bernard, the co-conspirator with Orsini, was the hero not only of the mob, but of the Law Courts and London jurors, because he was one of those who made bombs and filled them with newly invented explosives, to slay Napoleon the Third and the Empress Eugenie on their way to the Opera. But they only killed and wounded some hundred men and women standing on the foot-pavement. The Government introduced a Bill to make it felony to conspire in England to murder people, crowned or uncrowned, outside British jurisdiction. There was a popular uprising against such an infamous attempt to restrict the right of foreigners enjoying British hospitality from killing an Emperor or anyone else who lived abroad. "Pam" was defeated in the House and his Cabinet was ejected from office. Possibly the recollection of that catastrophe has influenced the Ministry in refusing to ask Parliament to accept all the resolutions of the Conference, and make them the law of England. India has unusual prominence in the Royal Speech. The references to the plague, unhappily still in our midst, are full of sympathy; while her Majesty rejoices that famine has been succeeded by abundant harvests, and that trade and the revenue have recovered their elasticity with unexampled rapidity and completeness. Happily there is no mention of frontier wars, in which successes are as costly and as little fruitful of good as failure. The measures announced are non-political. Government will deal with secondary education, and measures will be introduced to enable working men to become their own landlords; a very doubtful boon to men who have to go from one end of the kingdom to the other in search of work and a living wage. But it is only becoming that an effort should be made to fulfil some part of the Socialist Programme formulated by Mr. Chamberlain, which helped the ministers to their enormous majority.

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A LITTLE more than two years ago an enquiry into the methods of the cultivation of cotton in Berar was instituted, and the information forwarded by the various district officers has been collated and published in the form of the Agricultural Ledger Series. The reputation of Berar cotton was excellent, and as long as the varieties indigenous to the province were exclusively cultivated they commanded a good price in the markets. In recent years other varieties of shorter staple have been introduced, and the value of the product has deteriorated. The original cotton of Berar consisted of two varieties known as "bani" and "jari," and the importation is styled "Vilayati Khandesh" cotton. The new cotton improved by hybridization, and succeeded in creating a market of its own with a designation known in Liverpool and it sold at a profit. The natural varieties of Berar require to be grown on deep black soil and need much care in cultivation, while "Vilayati Khandesh" is a hardy plant and will thrive on light soil with less moisture. It produces a heavier crop, though of inferior quality, and comes to maturity earlier than the other two varieties. For these reasons the ryot regards it with favour as it enables him to realise and pay his assessment without having recourse to the money-lender. It would be a mistake to say that the cultivation of pure Berar cotton has fallen into desuetude, but the bulk of the cotton grown in that province is a mixture of the three kinds. The cultivator is placed at a great disadvantage through inability either to store or buy manure in sufficient quantity. The grazing lands of the Berar plains are extremely limited, which makes it impracticable for him to keep a large herd of cattle, while he is further handicapped by having to burn cattle-dung as fuel. The soil deteriorates if cotton be grown year after year, and thus the crops become less. To preserve the fertility of the land a rotation of crops is absolutely necessary, while if a field be allowed to lie fallow the future benefit will be great. It is only a large landowner who can do this; the ryot recognises that fallow land recovers its fertilizing properties, but he cannot afford to indulge in this luxury. After the seed is sown the cultivator has many anxieties to undergo. Want of rain or excessive rain, or a long break between the rains, are to be dreaded by him, but the ryot is a helpless individual; whatever the disease and insect pests he takes no remedial measures, but relies entirely on the rainfall to relieve his distresses. No doubt, the crops could be considerably improved by judicious pruning, of which knowledge the cultivator is completely ignorant, and, in addition, his prejudice would have to be surmounted, as tampering with the cotton plant is regarded as an absolute crime. These people are walled in by superstition, and to propitiate the gods certain ceremonies and observances are practised when sowing the seed and gathering the crop.

In regard to the possible improvements in cotton cultivation it is evident that manure might be much more largely used than at present, but to the ordinary cultivator the difficulty lies in obtaining the supply. Living in a poorly wooded country, it is difficult for him to abstain from using cow-dung as fuel, and the paucity of grazing land places a limit on the number of cattle that can be herded. Various suggestions are made, if not to increase, at least to improve the present manure supply. The authorities think the cotton crop would benefit from a more careful collection of seed. The produce of the most robust plants might be separately picked and set aside to form the seed supply for the next seasons's crop, and in the course of a few years this would have a material effect on the yield. Judicious pruning of the plant might result in a larger output of pods, but it is to be feared that great disinclination would be manifested by the natives on this point. At any rate, frequent experiments would have to be undertaken, and the services of an expert would have to be obtained. Perhaps, from a commercial point of view it would be desirable to return to the exclusive cultivation of "bani" and "jari." It is an open question whether the ryot really loses by the cultivation of the short staple varieties, which make up in quantity what they lacks in quality, and his crop is ready at a time when money is required to pay his assessment. Perhaps some of the wealthy landowners of Berar, to whom the payment of the revenue at any particular little time is of consequence, might be induced to try the experiment, and the question of the dates of payment of revenue might be reconsidered by the Government. The average area under cotton cultivation from 1888-9 to 1897-8 is 2,197,042 acres, which figures indicate no excessive increase over the area under cultivation fifteen years ago. It is therefore probable the limit has now been reached, though annual figures are liable to fluctuation in accordance with market prices variations and of seasons. In the same period the average production was 4,039,432 maunds. Considerable diversity of opinion exists as to the true yield of uncleaned cotton per acre, but the experiments carried out prove that a full 16-anna crop for the province would produce 460 lbs. per acre; and an average or 12-anna crop would therefore be 345 lbs. Sir A. Lyall, as far back as 1870, placed it at 320 lbs. For the calculation of cleaned cotton 26 per cent. is the generally accepted figure. It is interesting to examine the average figures of the decade mentioned, taking the produce per acre of the province at 320 lbs., or 4 maunds of uncleaned cotton. The average area is 2,197,042 acres, which would produce 8,788,168 maunds of uncleaned cotton, and 26 per cent. of this would give 2,284,924 maunds of cleaned cotton. To this should be added the imports of 7,908 maunds, making a total for disposal of 2,292,832 maunds. The exports amount to 1,706,504 maunds, leaving a surplus within the province of 586,328 maunds. It is estimated that the spinning and weaving mills at Badnera consume 40,000 maunds, and deducting this amount the remainder of 546,328 maunds is left for use in local manufacture. The number of weavers within the province at the census of 1891 was 27,212, and considering that cotton is put to use in many other purposes besides weaving and that the population of Berar amounts to 2,897,040 souls, it is not too much to presume that they are capable of consuming the amount above mentioned. The conclusion to be drawn is that the out turn of 320lbs. per acre is a fairly accurate estimate.

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ANOTHER party leader has resigned—Mr. John Dillon, hitherto the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Mr. Tim Healy described him as a sentimental humbug, a confirmed *poseur*, who was ruined by trying to live up to his appearance, which is attractive. Again, we are reminded that he has "seen the sky through prison bars," though it is not said that he "tore up his prison dresses." Mr. Tim Healy and he were bitter enemies for a long time, if they are not now, for his retort to Mr. Healy's "sentimental humbug" was "traitor." "Honest John Dillon," his admirers called him; "Six-feet-six of Treason-felony" his enemies; for he is extremely tall and extremely thin. Mr. Parnell put him into Parliament as member for Tipperary, and from that day he seemed to glory in the vigour of his tongue. Mr. Dillon is the son of a Dublin barrister-at law and a former M.P., and he received his education in the Catholic University of that city, becoming ultimately a licentiate of the Irish College of Surgeons. He is also a good mathematician and linguist. Ill-health obliged him to quit Parliament for a time, and he passed the interval in the more equable climate of Colorado. A few years ago, he made another excursion abroad for the benefit of his health, going this time to Australia, and he employed his leisure in doing a little business for the National League. And again he went abroad that he might retain his freedom. The late Mr. Bigger said he had helped to lay the foundations of Parnellism long before the political birth of the "gutter sparrows," and he grew a little Conservative in temperament. Mr. Bigger came to regard Mr. Dillon as a somewhat over-praised man—a glancing touch-and-go form of comment, which spoke of much that was kindly left unsaid. Mr. Dillon was never regarded as an eloquent speaker. His voice was not sonorous; he spoke with difficulty, and his sentences were limited in their structure. He owed his popularity, according to some of his colleagues, to his gloomy appearance and his bursts of theatrical passion.

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HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of the French Settlements in India, accompanied by Madame Bodero, his wife and Lieutenant Bergalorne, Aide-de-camp, arrived in Bombay from Jeypore this morning by the Ahmedabad mail and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. His Excellency is putting up at the Watson's Hotel. After remaining here for a few days, the Governor will proceed on a visit to Mahi and other French Settlements in India.

AT its meeting yesterday, the Municipal Standing Committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Municipal solicitors, and requesting the sanction of the committee to his adopting the procedure recommended by them in the case of coal contracts if, in any case, he considered it desirable to do so. The committee sanctioned the adoption of the procedure recommended by their solicitors.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Agent at Ma arrive in Calcutta on Saturday next.

THE annual Convocation of the Calcutta University takes place on the 11th instant, when the Viceroy will be among those attending.

AT the close of the Lucknow week Sir Antony MacDonnell proceeds to Allahabad, where he will probably remain for the rest of the winter season.

SANCTION has at last been given by the Government of India for the construction of the joint railway station on the Beach, south of the Madras Harbour.

A CORRESPONDENCE is at present in progress between the Government of India and the Home Government on the proposal to remove Gurkha Regiments from Assam.

SIR BRADFORD LESLIE arrives in India in a few days: no doubt among other things for the purpose of threshing out on the spot his favourite scheme for a Calcutta Central Railway.

THE select Committee appointed to consider the Contract Act are now sitting almost daily. The measure is one of such importance that the recommendations of the Committee will be awaited with considerable interest.

HILL manœuvres will be practised in the neighbourhood of Attock between the last week in February and the first week in March in which the majority of the troops forming the Rawalpindi and Peshawar garrisons will take part.

MR. GREER, C. S., on return from furlough shortly, will officiate as Inspector-General of Police in Bengal: Mr. E. Henry being placed on deputation, in connection with the system of finger-marks for the identification of criminals, before proceeding home on leave.

IN the *Sri Hong Ann* case at Singapore, which was an action to recover damages for the death of Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson caused by the foundering of that vessel off Malacca, the Chief Justice has given judgment for the plaintiff, for dols. 15,000, with costs.

BY the derailment of the engine of a passenger train at Aishbag station, Lucknow, B.-N.-W. Railway, owing to the pointsman's mistake, the line was torn up for several yards, and traffic was suspended for over five hours. The engine was employed in shunting at the time, and both driver and fireman escaped unhurt.

THE Nawab of Dir is to pay a visit to India this month after the Id is passed, or about 18th instant. He will travel about the country seeing the big cities and cantonments. Major W. H. M. Stewart will be placed in charge of the Nawab, Mr. Bosanquet, now in the Foreign Office, succeeding him as Political Agent of Bhopawur.

BABU HARY SING, Naib Tahsildar, has been sentenced by the District Judge of Fyzabad to twenty-seven months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, for extensive bribery and corruption in the capacity of income-tax collector. The suspicions of the authorities were first aroused by the low rates at which men of reputed wealth were assessed.

To obviate the telegraphic congestion experienced during the last frontier operations an entirely new an independent line of wire is being set up from Simla to Peshawar. It does not go through any stations except Lahore and Rawalpindi where new batteries have to be connected, the distances being great. The wire is already up to Dinah between Jhelum and Rawalpindi.

THE Officers of the Royal Artillery entertained the Officers of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at a farewell dinner at the Colombo Club on Wednesday night. The walls of the room were draped with flags, while the table was beautifully ornamented with blocks of ice arranged in pyramid shape, and a wealth of floral embellishments. Reciprocal hospitality has since been shown by the Infantry.

IN connection with the approaching Chitral relief the following changes in the location of Native Infantry depots may be expected:—Depot 19th Punjab Infantry, from Sialkot to Jhelum; Depot 30th Punjab Infantry, from Peshawar to Jhelum; Depot 37th Dogras, from Sialkot to Peshawar. The depots to be located at Jhelum will occupy the lines rendered vacant by the retention of the 32nd Pioneers with the Khyber Brigade.

THE match in the Madras Football Tournament, on Tuesday was between the Welsh Regiment and the Royal Warwicks and ended in a win for the Welsh under extraordinary circumstances. Both teams played level till the close of time, scoring a goal each. Extra time both ways was then played. In the first extra period the Warwicks still held the Welsh, but in the second extra period the Welsh scored another goal and the Warwicks then went utterly to pieces, the Welsh ultimately winning by five goals to one. The match at Banalore between the 4th Hussars and West Ridings was replayed for the sixth time on Tuesday evening and again ended in a draw. It is stated that both teams will have to go to Madras to play off the tie. In the meanwhile the Gymkhana cannot play the second tie till the Bangalore match has been decided.

AT last the little branch extension from Hathras City to Hathras on the East Indian Railway has been opened to traffic; and the merchants of this great market will henceforth be able to place their produce on the main trunk line without break of guage. As a result a certain amount of grain traffic, which has up to this time been forced to take the narrow-guage route to Bombay, will now probably find its way to Calcutta. The obstruction that has been offered for years to the construction of this little branch—six miles in length—in total disregard of local interests might well be included among the instances that could be quoted in answer to those who hold that a State system is the ne plus ultra of railway management. As Sir Richard Strachey observed in his half-yearly address to the Proprietors of the East Indian Railway Company: "It is a remarkable fact that the system of Government railway control should have enabled the influence of Bombay to resist for many years the construction by the East Indian Railway of this short branch to a mart in the North-West Provinces, in opposition to the representations of the Government of those Provinces, and the obvious and declared interests of the merchants of the place itself."

IT is notified for information that the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive will sail from Bombay for Mauritius and Durban on the 17th February 1899, with Head Quarters wing 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry and details XVIII. Hussars.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command Head Quarters, Lieutenant J. W. Watson. I, M. S., at present attached to the 8th Bombay Infantry, will proceed to Poona forthwith for duty.

THE Bridegroom (at the first stopping place): "It's no use, Clara; we couldn't hide it from people that we are married." The Bride: "What makes you think so, George, dear?" The Bridegroom (dejectedly): "Look here, the waiter has brought us rice-pudding."

THE journal "La Reforma" vouches for the accuracy of the following statement:—One of the first acts of the Government on Parliament reassembling will be to ask for authority to sell the Marianne, Caroline, and Pelew Islands, inview of the complete powerlessness of Spain to maintain sufficient forces in those islands to provide for their defence.

AN enterprising Frenchman with a genius for money-making, has compiled and published what he calls "The Directory of Heiresses." It is having a large sale. It contains a long and authentic list of names of unmarried women, both young and old, including widows, who "have money of their own" or have "expectations." To each name is appended such interesting personal facts as age, looks, figure, and other characteristics of great interest to marriageable men.

A REUTER telegram from Cadiz says the coffin containing the remains of Christopher Columbus has been opened. It was found to contain about thirty bones and some ashes. The coffin was then closed again, and conveyed on board the despatch boat Giralda to Seville where the remains of Columbus were received with great ceremony, and deposited in the cathedral.

A CURIOUS fraud has been practised on the Civil Service examiners. It was carried out by two candidates for examination being in turn personated by their elder brother. The latter sat for and passed the examination into the Excise Department. A short time afterwards the examination records showed that his brother also passed the same examination, and in the following examination a third brother also passed. Inquiries were made, and it was found the elder brother had sat and passed the examination for both of his younger brothers! All three were, of course dismissed the service, but nothing would be easier than for a clever scholar to personate a competitor, sit in his name at the examination, and take him through with flying colours—for a consideration, of course.

BOTH the income tax and the tax on the coupons of the Spanish Interior Debt, says the Madrid correspondent of the "Standard," are now generally considered likely to be largely increased directly the Government is in a position to propose to the Cortes the liquidation and settlement of the Spanish and Colonial Debts. It is also contemplated to reduce the present rate of interest on the Debts, including the Exterior. Then, as the resources of taxation cannot give enough to pay the whole annual amount required for the interest and amortisation of the Imperial and Colonial State Guaranteed Debts, the amortization will most likely be suspended or extended over longer terms; but in any case all Spanish Statesmen are of opinion that any plans mooted by their Government and approved by the Cortes for the settlement of the Debt will be also submitted to the bondholders both native and foreign.

IT is claimed for the Diamond Club in Hatton Garden that it is the richest and most exclusive club in London. Every candidate for admission, it is said, is examined by a Committee on Admissions, who inquire minutely into his past, and no man has ever been admitted whose career or reputation has been smirched in the smallest degree. For this reason the members have the utmost confidence in each other, and all are friends. As few members have offices, the club is not only a place of refreshment, but of business as well. A gentleman attired in clothes perhaps not worth a sovereign, but werth his £100,000 for all that, is discussing his dinner. There enters to him another shabby genteel gentleman who whispers something in his ear, whereupon the diner hands the newcomer a paper bag, which, on being emptied on a table near the window at the other end of the room, proves to contain diamonds of marvellous size and lustre. His diamonds are passed round the room. Nothing would be easier than for someone to secrete a stone worthperhaps £500, yet the diner proceeds with his dinner as if he were the least interested party in the room, for he knows that his stones are safe.

SOME amazing curiosities of the Statute Book are described in a letter to "The Times" by one of the authors of "Statutes Revised." They are taken from enactments which have not been revised at all, but but are obsolete because nobody resorts to them; and there is this modicum of danger in them, that as lately appeared in connection with the Lord's Day Observance Acts, they are capable of being used by occasional faddists who know more than is good for the general welfare. One of these old Acts of Parliament appears to have been directed at some early period against teetotalism; for a society of total abstainers which makes "taking the pledge" a condition of admission is an illegal confederacy, and its members are liable to seven years' penal servitude, unless it be either registered as a friendly society or the pledge be taken in a form approved by Justices of the Peace. This, the editors affirm, is also the case with all secret societies whatever, as may be seen by comparing the second section of the Unlawful Societies Act, 1799, with section 32 of the Friendly Societies Act, 1896. The antiquity of some of the statutes unrepealed may be gathered from the fact that in one of them Calais is treated as still belonging to the British Crown.

TENBY Corporation and Colonel Mathias have got at loggerheads respecting the presentation of the freedom of the borough which, along with a banquet, was arranged for Janaury 19. From the first Colonel Mathias expressed a strong wish to attend in plain clothes. But the Corporation considered this would detract from the prestige and success, of the function and insisted that he should come in full uniform Two special meetings of council were held, at which extraordinary discussions took place and various letters were read from the Colonel, who said his uniform was in the store at Edinburgh and could not be released unless he went himself. Subsequently he informed his cousin, a member of Tenby Corporation, that the uniform was worn so that he could not put it on until it had been renovated. In spite of these explanations, the Corporation still insisted that Colonel Mathias should come in uniform. The Mayor has now received a letter from Colonel Mathias stating, that he will come in June to receive the presentation of the freedom of Tenby, and attend a banquet. He hopes by that date to have regimentals fit to wear, those in present use being much tattered with foreign service.

THE wealthy young American girl entertains her young women friends with a sumptuousness which is somewhat alarming to a modest European. A party of slender sylphs will sit down at one o'clock in the day, and consume a meal which would make an alderman green with envy. "I doubt, indeed" says Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon, "if he could eat as much, or care to sip so many kinds of wines and liqueurs, or finish up with such quantities of ice cream, bon-bons, and creme de-menthe. Our alderman, indeed, would be fairly bewildered by the elegancies of the feast; the white satin and Venetian point lace tablecloths, the abundance of long-stalked roses, the shaded lights at mid-day, the priceless porcelain and Georgian silver, the meats tied up with coloured ribbons, the sweets tinted to match, and I know not what frivolities of the kitchen. And the talk is sometimes as good as the fare, if not at a "buds" party, at any rate at those other feminine feasts at which married women and more mature spinsters meet. But the result of this daily feasting in addition to the multitude of teas, dinners, balls, theatre-parties, and suppers which fill up a New York season, is soon apparent."

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

### IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

### OUR POSITION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The House of Lords has voted the address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

Lord Salisbury, replying to the criticisms of Earl Kimberley, denied the latter's inference that the Soudan had become the Queen's territory, and said that we hold the Soudan under two titles, the first because it was part of the Egyptian possessions which we now occupy, and secondly by right of conquest. He had carefully dwelt upon the latter right when first writing to France, but would repudiate the inference that we intend to dispute the title of, or commit an injustice towards, our ally the Khedive, whose position we fully recognise.

Referring to the development of the Soudan the Premier dwelt upon the advantages of General Kitchener's railway and hoped that the construction of another railway from the south, which has not progressed as fast as we could wish, will contribute to the settlement of the country.

Referring to China his Lordship said the future of that country was not in the hands of Great Britain, and we must deal with the Chinese Government as a going concern by securing the execution of treaties and safeguarding the interests of Britishers. We did not contemplate the acquisition of territory or the dismemberment of Eastern Empires. England's advantages in the past year, he asserted were greater than before and greater when compared with those of other nations.

In referring to the Tsar's manifesto Lord Salisbury said he would rejoice if the Conference of the Powers results in the steady use of the principle of arbitration, thus diminishing the cause for war. In the meanwhile Great Britain must imitate other nations and be prepared, though the danger of war, he was glad to say was not so great as it had been since the last session of Parliament.

The agreement between Germany and Great Britain was of a character favourable to the friendship of the two nations, to the rights of all concerned and to the, peace of the world, but he would not be doing his duty if he gave details.

## THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE SOUDAN AND THE SULTAN'S SUZERAINTY.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

In his speech in the House of Lords when referring to the Soudan question, Lord Salisbury said he greatly doubted whether the Soudan was ever a part of the Ottoman dominions, and any how the Khalifa had occupied it for thirteen years and we had reconquered it.

## DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE FILIPINO REPUBLIC.

### AMERICAN OFFENSIVE ATTACK.

LONDON, FEB, 8.

Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipinos, has formally declared war against the Americans.

The Washington Cabinet has decided upon making a vigorous offensive attack on Iloilo, and will endeavour to capture the members of Filipinos Government at Malolos.

## THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### THE FILIPINOS RETIRED TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Latest despatches from Manila say that the Filipinos have retired to the mountains.

General Otis telegraphs that the American loss in the recent fighting was 250.

The troops captured the Waterworks, two Krupp guns, and many rifles.

## PLAGUE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

It is reported that an Indian from Bombay has been attacked with plague at Middleburg in the Transvaal.

## THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

Mr. John Dillon has resigned the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party.

## RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. W. Kenrick Unionist Member for. North Birmingham, has resigned his seat.

## THE CHINESE LOAN.

The Chinese loan of £2,300,000 has been covered ten times over the amount asked for.

## ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

### DEPUTATIONS TO THE VICEROY.

### H. E.'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy, to-day, received deputations from the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association and from the Indian Association, and replied sympathetically to their addresses.

In his remarks to the Anglo-Indian Associations' deputation, referring to the unique position occupied by the community they represented midway between the social extremes of Indian society, Lord Curzon said :—

In my judgment this is a position which, while not unattended with difficulty, and while accompanied by apparent disqualifications, is yet endowed with some positive advantages. There are many functions in a social economy like that of India which can be best performed by those who have ties of blood with both the European and the indigenous peoples, and who to the bringing up and association of Englishmen add familiarity with the Native character, language and habits of thought which descend from an Indian parentage, whether recent or remote, can scarcely fail to impart. In particular, it seems to me that these faculties should find a ready field of employment in the mechanical industries, which are being developed with so much rapidity in modern India, and not least in Bengal.

The fact that on the one hand the Anglo-Indians by their education and mode of life are in touch with the European proprietors or managers of such enterprises, while on the other hand they must have a closer understanding of the interests and feelings of the native artisans than a foreigner can ever acquire, should render their services in many cases as foremen or as intermediates in some capacity or other between the two ranks of great practical value. I am informed by those who can speak from an experience of many years that such has, in many instances, proved to be the case.

I invite your attention, therefore, to this arena of honourable occupation for Anglo-Indian youths ; and I would respectfully represent to your association that great dignity and no reproach attaches to manual labour, and that community that succeeds best in the world is that which most speedily determines its true adaptation to the environment in which it is placed.

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* Appeared in a portion of yesterday's issue.

## THE REPULSION OF THE S. S. BHANDARA.

### A PROTEST FROM THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### THREATENED DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a strong protest to Government on the subject of the recent action of the Zanzibar Protectorate in repulsing the steamer Bhandara from ports of Killindini, Mombassa and Zanzibar in contravention of the Venice convention. The Chamber recapitulate the history of the case and point out that the consequences of such an action as that of the Zanzibar Protectorate may prove extremely disastrous when it comes to the knowledge of Foreign Powers and may possibly result in steps being taken in European ports to prevent the landing of any rice or grain cargo shipped from a plague infected port in India. The chamber further submits that the action of Sir A.H. Hardinge over and above this also opens up the larger question of a British protectorate such as Zanzibar declining to recognise and acting in contravention of the terms of the Venice Convention —a Convention which the British Government in conjunction with other powers was instrumental in originating and has been subscribed to by England with a view to protect the trade and commerce of India against disastrous results of total repulsion from foreign ports. The following passage is taken from the letter of the Bengal Chamber Commerce to the Government of Bengal in regard to the recent action of the authorities of the Zanzibar Protectorate in repulsing the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bhundara from ports of Killindini, Mombassa and Zanzibar in contravention of the terms of the Venitce Contravention. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber understand that every possible precaution was taken at Karachi in connection with the embarkation of coolies proceeding to Africa by the s.s. Bhundara. They were enlisted in the districts of the Punjab unaffected by plague They were kept under observation in camp for about a month and they were railed by special trains direct from Lahore in two parties one of which was kept at Keamari for 24 hours and then embarked on board the s. s. Bhundara, the second party being embarked on arrival at Keamari. In addition to the Coolies 97 other deck passengers were kepr for fifteen days in the detention camp at Keamari. A few Europeans and servants also embarked, all having regular plague passes every individual on board being examined before embarkation and at the time of embarkation;and after embarkation communication with shore was prohibited. The Committee would venture to point out to the Government that consequences of the action of the Zanzibar authorities in connection with the Bhundara may prove extremely disastrous when it comes to the knowledge of the foreign powers and may possibly result in steps being taken in European ports to prevent landing any rice or grain cargo shipped from plague-infected port in India. The action of Sir A. H. Harding over and above this also opens up larger question of the British Protectorate such as Zanzibar drclining to recognise and acting in contravention of the terms of the Venice Convention, a convention which the British Government in conjunction with other Powers was instrumental in originating and had been subscribed to by England with a view to protect trade and Commerce of India against disastrous results of total repulsion from foreign ports. The Committee trust that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will see his way to forward the representation to the Government of India with an urgent request that strong protest be made against the action of the Zanzibar authorities.

## RAID BY THE UTMAN KHELS.

### AN INFLUENTIAL SULEMAN KHEL CHIEF KILLED.

The Waziri Utman Khels, on the 6th instant, made a serious raid upon the Suleman Khels at Tank, and carried off a number of flock. The Suleman Khels pursued, but were repulsed, losing six killed, amongst whom was Sultan Mahomed, one of the most influential and respected chiefs upon this border.

## THE DISTURBANCE AT EDWARDESABAD.

No more news about the Edwardesabad disturbance is to hand except that the remaining outlaws have evacuated to Goomatti, and that no further military operations are contemplated for the moment.

## SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business before next Friday's Legislative Council comprises the passing of the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 ; presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Inland Steam Vessels Bill ; and reference of the Currency Notes Forgery Bill to a Select Committee, comprising Sir James Westland and the Hon. Messrs. Chalmers, Rivaz, Latouche, and Mehta ; also reference of the Glanders and Farcy Bill to a Select Committee, comprising Sir Edwin Collen and the Hon. Messrs. Rivaz, Chalmers and Spence and Pandit Suraj Kaul ; and the Carriers Bill to a Select Committee, comprising the Hon. Messrs. Chalmers, Rivaz, Allan Arthur and Smeaton and Maharajah Durbhanga.

## THE TRANS-FRONTIER FIGHT.

### FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 8.

News of the border skirmish involving serious loss of life has been received from Bannu. It appears that a band of some twenty outlays, including murderers and notorious raiders, have been harboured in a village at Goomatti, in the Darwesh Khel (Waziri) country north of Bannu. They were so placed, being only four miles from the British borders, that they were able to raid and then escape back to their headquarters. In consequence there were several cases of lawlessness on their part.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, had reported to the Punjab Government the necessity of sending a force out to surprise the villagers and effect their capture. This was duly sanctioned and a column formed from the 2nd Sikhs and the 1st Punjab Infantry. They left Bannu on the night of the 5th instant, doing a forced march of ten or eleven miles Seven of the outlaws were captured, but such of their number as had taken up the village towers were not dislodged by the time the troops had to return.

During the retirement, the troops not only came under heavy fire from the two towers, but were also harassed as they moved off through the difficult country. The result was that six of the party were killed and found wounded. Among the latter were Major Davidson, of the 2nd Sikhs, severely, and Lieutenant Houston, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, slightly wounded. A native officer was mortally wounded.

## SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY AT POONA.

### DRAVID BROTHERS SHOT.

### MURDERERS NOT ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 8.

A tragedy was enacted to-night at Poona which has caused a profound sensation in the ancient capital of the Deccan. Ganesh Shanker Dravid and his second brother were shot to-night. The report spread through the town like wild-fire and created a great stir. It will be remembered that Ganesh Shanker who was sent to Jail for forging the late Colonel Humphrey's pay-bill, and obtained his release from the Jail by means of a forged resolution, was the means of bringing about the capture and conviction of Hari Chapekar, and for the services rendered to the Police in the case recently obtained a reward of ten thousand rupees offered by Government to the man who might give information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the late Mr. Rand, the chairmen of the plague Committee at Poona and Lieutenant Ayerst. After the arrest of Balkrishna, the brother of Damoder Chappkar, who is to be placed on his trial tomorrow Gunesh Dravid claimed to obtain the other half of the reward of Rs. 20,000 first offered by Government. A most romantic and chequered career has to-day come to a most painful and sudden termination.

## THE POONA CHURCH ROBBERIES.

Subedar Ghazan Khan was handed over to the police authorities, to-day, and placed in the lock-up. Six accused were placed before Colonel Newnham Smith, to-day, and a remand was granted for a fortnight.

The prisoners and the treasure were taken round and both identified at St. Maroy's Church. The dust prints coincided with the prisoners' feet. Two were taken to St. Mary's School, and identified by Miss Walter as the men who entered her room some time back and stole some clothes. A young lady's cloak, which was converted into a long Mahomedan coat, was found on one of the prisoners and identified by the owner. A silk handkerchief, etc., were also identified.

## HYDERABAD RACES.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 7.

A capital afternoon's racing was brought off, to-day, on the Hyderabad race-course. The grand stand and the enclosure were crowded to an unexpected extent, and all five events furnished very interesting sport. Unfortunately, no bookies were present, but the totalizator compensated in a measure for their absence. The following were the results :—

MULTRIKPETT HURDLES.—Rs. 175. Rs. 150 for the winner ; Rs. 25 for the second horse. For Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—One and a quarter-mile, over six flights.

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|---|---|
| Major Gough's Mars, 9st 4lbs. Mr Cornish | 1 |
| Major George's Apollo, 9st 11lbs, Mr Passons | 2 |
| Mr Ulett's Good Hope. 8st 10lbs. Native | 3 |

Also ran : Zoroan, 1 0st 12lbs. Won by a street. Zoroan fell.

MINISTER'S PLATE—Rs 175. Rs 150 for the winner ; and Rs 25 for the second. For all bona-fide polo ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—3 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt the Hon'ble Sclater Booth's Margot, 11st 8lbs, Mr Stapleton Cotton | 1 |
| Shah Mirza Beg's Torpedo, 10st 4lbs, Mr Cornish | 2 |
| Capt Adam's Physician, 10st 11lbs, Owner | 3 |

Also ran : Mr Douglas Styx, 11st. Won by one and a-half length; three lnegths separated the second and third. Time—41 1-2 secs.

PESHKAR'S PURSE—Rs 175. Rs 150 for the winner; and Rs 25 for the second. For horses.

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|---|---|
| Captain the Hon'ble Sclater Booth's Captain Cook, 11st, Mr Cornish | 1 |
| Captain Saunder's Waldo, 10st, Mr Birch | 2 |
| Mr Percy's Atlantic, 10st, Native | 3 |

Call Room bolted from the starting post before the start, and Urangeline scratched Won by three and a-half lengths ; two and a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 11 secs.

CHOWMAHALA PLATE.—Rs. 175.—Rs. 150 for the winner ; and Rs. 25 for the second horse. For ponies. Distance—5 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rajah Loekin Chund's Nix, 11st, Mr Stapleton Cotton | 1 |
| Major Hary's Bopeep, 10st 10lbs, Mr Lornioh | 2 |
| Nawab Syed-ud-Dowla's Maharaal, 10st 3 lbs, Native | 3 |

Won by a half-a-length ; two and a-half lengths between second and third, Time—1 min 11 secs.

MALWALA PURSE.—Rs. 175. Rs. 150 for the winner; and Rs. 25 the second horse. For Arabs and C. B ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—Half mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nawab Nowazish's Ali Khan's Meg, 11st, Native | 1 |
| Capt the Hon'ble Sclater Booth's Margot, 11st, Mr Stapleton Cotton | 2 |
| Nawab Seyed-ud-Dowla's Pittle Wonder 9st 6lbs, Native | 3 |

Also ran: Findlater, 9 st. 4 lbs. Bahadur 8 st. 9lbs. Won by half-a-length ; a neck between the second and third. Time—56 seconds.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 7.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

LONDON, FEB 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, FEB. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malacca (extra) left here this afternoon for London direct.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 111 1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 65 15-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-8 |

IT was Colonel San Martin who surrendered Port Rico to the Americans. According to Reuter the Colonel has now been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and will be incarcerated at Ceuta.

THERE is an interesting article, with diagrams, in the "Lady's Realm" setting forth some details of the tea consumed in the United Kingdom. The writer, Mr. Harold Macfarlane, tells that we consume eleven times the quantity that suffices for the average Russian, and four times the allowance of each inhabitant of the United States :—If the total quantity of tea consumed in this country every twelve months was to be placed on one scale and the whole British army (on the peace footing) of 215,060 men was placed on the other, it would not counterbalance the tea-chest—no ! not even if each man on the average weighed 178 lb. If five more armies of a similar number of men and weight were also thrown into the scale, they would have no effect on the equilibrium of the tea-chest ; nor would the beam swing before 65,640 additional men, weighing twelve stone each, joined the six armies already standing more or less at ease on the opposite scale : by that time they would number 1,356,000 men, and the indicator would show that the balance was true. In 1868, of every hundred pound of tea sold in this country ninety-three pounds came from China and only seven from India ; whereas in 1898 eleven pounds of tea came from China. Caylon (thirty-five pounds) and India (fifty-four pounds) together supply the remaining eighty-nine pounds.

## ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

### KAISAR AND SCULPTOR.

### VERESTCHAGIN AT THE GRAFTON.

### MR. STOREY'S REMINISCENCES.

### OPERATIC NOVELTIES.

### "SHE" ON THE STAGE.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

THE Emperor, who, as known, takes a great interest in art, and frequently calls on artists, visited the studio of the sculptor Magnussen the other day to see the marble statue of Frederick the Great, the philsopher of Sans Souci, as he was during the last days of his life. The Emperor's attention was drawn to the work by Professor von Menzel, who declared the statue to be excellent, and said to the Emperor, "Your Majesty must see it by all means." An hour later the Emperor and his Consort were already on their way to the studio and bought the work at once. On shaking hands with the sculptor the Emperor said : "I suppose you are the same Harro Magnussen whom I formerly sketched." It was so. The Empress Frederick, when on the Island of Foehr, went with her two eldest sons to sketch at the painter Magnussen's, the father of the sculptor. Little Harro was often there too, and in order that the Imperial students should not be always drawing old women, he had to be the model, with his fine curly hair. The Emperor said jockingly, "But your hair is tamer than at that time." His Majesty then entered the studio saying, "Now, I am curious to see your work." The Emperor stood for a long time before the statue looking at it from all sides without saying a word. When he did speak it was to say, "That muts go into the death chamber at Sans Sauci. "He than added, "The mastery of the spirit over the body which is falling to pieces is sriking. He looks as if he wanted to raise himself up once more and speak." The Emperor further remarked, "You may be proud of Menzel's opinion, for the old gentleman does not say such things often. He knows perfectly well what he wants. I quite rely on his opinion. He has accustomed himself to the figure and the whole character of the King as if he had known him personally." Amongst Herr Magnussen's Bismarck busts the last one, modelled from nature, specially attracted the Emperor's attention. It shows clearly the signs of old age. The monarch found the likeness remarkable, saying, "Hundreds will stand before it and say, 'Bismarck never looked like that,' and yet—but it is only for connoisseurs." No less did the Emperor admire a Bismarck bust in exquisite marble with the wideawake hat and showing the old Chancellor in his full strength. His Majesty remarked that the sculptor was very lucky in his choice of marble. He had seldom seen so many beautiful pieces together. Finally the Emperor held out prospects to Mr. Magnussen of a commission for the Sieges Allee with the words, "I shall choose a task with a great many difficulties for I see you can easily overcome difficulties."

The exhibition of the Russian painter, Verestchagin at the Grafton opens on Monday to the public. It is of extraordinary interest in every way—in the subject, which is mainly the Retreat of the Grand Army from Moscow, in the quality of the work as art. The work may be regarded from two points of view—as historical painting that tells a story, and as pure art. To the first belong the incident, the character, the events of the mighty drama of the invasion ; to the last, the question of the painter's mastery of his craft in its higher reaches, and the evidence of the part he has, borne in the history of the development of painting, as one of the first of the open air school. He was of the school simultaneously with Bastien Lepage, and only second in point of time to Meissonier, whose "Portrait of the Sergeant" led the whole world of art out of doors. Apart from all this, there is another line of study of extreme interest in the individuality of the artist. Verestchagin betrays his remote Asiatic origin in his nomadic restlessness. He is energy personified. He has been everywhere, and seen everything. His typical studio should be a kibitka of the Steppes, a great tent that can be spread for all the luxury of comfort overnight, and struck for further travel in the morning. He has been the busiest of globe-trotters. He has left his footprint on the northern snows, on the plains of India, and on its highest peaks where he has met the snow again. His range in scenes of war is from Central Asia to the Balkans, and in character little less than the whole human family. All sorts and conditions of men—to use the hackneyed phrase—look in upon us from these walls—Russian peasant types, soldiery, priests, nuns, exquisite Russian women in the latest Parisian uniform of the sex, wild Tartars from the Steppes, strange moon-eyed Chinamen from the Manchurian frontier, fakirs of Hindostan, and magnates of the British Raj. Dominating them are the glittering uniforms of that mighty successor of "Macedonia's madman, and the Swede," and his following of Marshals and men-at arms, as they walk fatefully, to the glory of their momentary conquests, and to the horrors of their ultimate doom.

The pictures of the war of 1812 are marked by a pitiless realism which, both in painting and in literature, is the Russian contribution to the art of our time. These new primitives seem to have no other aim than to tell the truth as they see it—in other words, to state the fact. Verestchagin states the fact of landscape, of character, of all nature and all life as it comes within his ken as dispassionately as a photographic lens. This does not mean that he is without the resources of invention. But it does mean that all his invention is subordinate to the same law of observation. He groups, arranges, disposes his masses and his details, in the first place, with a view to pictorial verisimilitude. This settled, the disposition by contract of light and shade, by harmonies of colour, by the relations of the figures to a scheme of composition have their turn, but still in due subordination to the all-pervading effect of reality. In keeping with this method, his very catalogue is a pamphlet. It is a history of the campaign in brief, a study of the military difficulties of the enterprise, of the character of its leader, and of the first cause of the causes of his defeat in the terrible illness which rendered him incapable of action and almost of thought, in the crisis of his fortunes. The campaign of Moscow was the campaign of a sick man, sick in body and in soul. Among its motives was Napoleon's rage against the family of the Czar, because they had twice refused him the hand of a Russian Princess. Its failure was largely due to the fact that he had undertaken to do in one year the work of three. He might have eaten up Russia in successive campaigns, as we eat the artichoke, leaf by leaf. He staked all on the hazard of one, and lost, and he was impelled to it by his knowledge of the insecurity of his own Throne. France would not wait three years for victory.

There is quite a romantic history of "the beautiful original" of Mr. Storey's picture "Mistress Dorothy," exhibited in 1873, whose first appearance in the studio is here recorded :

She was sent to me with a note of introduction by the same kind lady who had sent Miss E., who was Charretie by name and Charity by nature. Miss S. the daughter of a lieutenant in the navy, was very lovely and very shy. It was with an almost trembling hand that she gave me the note she had brought from our friend. I asked her to take a seat while I read the letter. She sat down with her hands in her lap, and her face half-turned away.—"Now, please stay just as you are," said I, and I at once got to work and painted a picture of her, with no alteration except in the hat and dress. As she sat, we chatted, We talked of our friend, Mrs Charretie, who had also seen the ups and downs of life, and my fair model soon became quite at her ease, and found that sitting to an artist was not such a dreadful thing after all, and had none of the terrors she had imagined. After this she paid me many visits and sat for some of the figures in a picture I was engaged upon at the time, called "Scandal." But this is only the introduction to Mistress Dorothy's story which the reader will be glad to learn, ends with a happy marriage. There is also a "sweet Irish girl, named Nelly M." about whose naivete there are some pleasant stories. "Nelly M." was, we learn, the lovely original of Calderon's maiden, in his picture called "Gloire de Dijon." The author's observations on this head conclude with the following remarks:

Models, then, it will be seen, are just like other people, only they have to sit still, and to be able to take an interest in their work ; to wear their various dresses and costumes naturally ; to have good features, and well shaped limbs ; and especially to be strong. All the fine models, male or female, are to a certain extent athletes, the firm muscle giving the beautiful form Mr. Storey tells how his little portrait picture, "Going to School," led to his having other portraits to paint in the same manner, and how these led on to others, and to his introduction to many agreeable people. At a bazaar in Manchester in 1865 or 1866, in aid of a children's hospital, his talents for portraiture were put to a rather rough test : "The part I took in the business, besides presenting a chalk drawing called "Clarissa," which sold for a pretty good sum, was to go about among the crowd offering to take any one's portrait for half-a-crown, likeness not guaranteed. I had a sketch-book, and a note-book, the latter rather small in which I made a pencil outline in a few minutes, then tore out the leaf and received 2s. 6d. I did a very good trade, and in the two days that I worked at it I sketched forty portraits ; some of them were more elaborate, and I received 5s., 10s., and even £1 for a few. One lady of a certain age was not at all satisfied with the half-crown representation of herself, and she complained that I had made her look too old. So, I said I couldn't make her any younger for half-a-crown, but that if she would go in for a ten-and-sixpenny one I could make her any age she liked—nineteen or twenty, for instance, so she did go in for a ten-and-sixpenny one. And another curious thing about this experiment was that at least ten other ladies had ten-and-sixpenny portraits, and two went as far as a guinea; several among them were very pretty girls, whose pictures were not paid for by themselves, and were sent off to be mounted and framed there and then.

There is a sample of some pleasant stories, in which the chief figure is Mr. Frith, R. A. Frith was always very candid in his advice, and ready-witted into the bargain. I remember meeting him at the Academy when my picture of "After You," (my first success) was exhibited. I seemed down-hearted about it. "We all feel like that," said he, "when we see our pictures here for the first time. But don't go and alter your style, which is quiet and pleasant, to paint up to Exhibition pitch, and if it is any consolation to you, I may tell you that I think my own pictures look beastly." One year, when he was on the hanging committee, some young artist was very angry at the position in which his picture had been placed. Frith showed him that he had placed one of his own exactly on the same level, in fact, as a pendant. "Yes, but," said the artist, "the best part of my picture is at the top of it, and that is quite out of sight." "Well," said Frith, would you like me to hang it the other way up ?" I had been for some time engaged on a picture of "Scandal," a composition with a number of figures in it, ladies and men, enjoying that social wickedness over their cups of tea. I had, as I thought, nearly finished it, and intended to send it to the Royal Academy, when Frith came to see it. He said it was capital both in character and composition, but that it was impossible to finish it as it ought to be in the time I had, before sending in day, and advised me to keep it back till the next year. "It is too good to throw away," said he, and although I am on the hanging committee, and you are a friend of mine, I tell you candidly that I could not hang it on the line in its present state."

Now that contracts have definitely been signed for the sale of Covent Garden to the strongest operatic syndicate ever known, mouths are unmuzzled, and we are at liberty to announce the arrangements for the coming season. The repertory will be even more varied, and the novelties will certainly be more numerous than of recent years. The idea to produce Gounod's "Polyeucte," if it ever were seriously entertained, has been abandoned. One of the earliest productions will be "La Princesse P. Aubege" (or as it is known in the orginal Flemish version by Nestor de Tiere, "Herbergprinses"), by Jan Blockx, now running so successfully at Brussels. Blockx, whose name will be almost unknown to England, is a typical Flemish musician, born at Antwerp in 1851, a pupil at the Flemish Music School of Benoit and Callaerts, and of Brassin at Brussels, and for the last thirteen years a professor at Antwerp Conservatory and conductor of the Cercle Artistique. "La Princesse d'Auberge." which is in three acts and four tableaux, will be sung to a French libretto by M. Gustave Lagve,

Another novelty will probably be the "Lobetanz" of Thiele, which Herr Mottl is producing at Carlsruhe. If Mottl conducts it here, hope may reasonably be expressed that he will also direct at least one "Ring" cycle. Another novelty will be an opera by Carl Goldmark, very possibly "The Prisoner of War" of the production of which at the Imperial Opera our Vienna Correspondent gave so interesting an account last Tuesday, Herr Reichmann then being Achilles and Madame Renard Briseis' Should, however, it be thought better to postpone this work, the Covent Garden company will instead produce Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," which they have already sung in America, and which has no reference whatever to the Bible story. M. Jean de Reszke will put off his Bayreuth trip to take part in the London season, and Madame Calve and the other leading artists will return. There will likewise be some interesting debuts.

Madame Patti will next Wednesday become Baroness Cedersrtom, and thus will, for the second time, be allied to the foreign nobility, her first husband being the Marquis de Caux, equerry to Nepolson III. Opera singers, unlike actresses, have rarely married into the British nobility, although they have frequently been allied with foreign noble houses. Madame Christine Nilsoon, for instance, is Countess de Casa Miranda, Madame Sonta was Countess Rossi, Madame Pauline Lucca's first husband was Baron von Rhaden. Victore Belfe was Duchess de Frias, and the list might be almost indefiuitely extended. Grisi's alliance with Mario, Marquis of Candia, is the basis of one of the prettiest of operatic anecdotes. Meeting the prima donna with her children one day in St. Petersburg, the Czar Nicholas gallantly asked if they were "litte Grisettes." "No your Majesty," replied Grisi, with a reverence, "they are little Marionettes."

Madeline Payne who held the rare Scholarship at the Guildhall School for Music for a considerable period and has won golden opinions wherever she has appeared, challenged the verdict of a West-end audience assembled at the Salle Erard. The success of the venture was so marked that there can be little doubt Madeline Payne will soon become well known to frequenters of concerts. She possesses exceptional wrist strength for her age, whilst her touch is soft and delicate, and her execution unerring Firmness and decision combined with command of the minutest shades of expression were manifest last night in a selection of solo pieces calculated to display her proficiency in diversified styles. A "Concert Study in Double Notes," by J. B. Calkin, and an Allemande and Gavotte, from a suite of D'Albert, were finally played, and she did justice to one of Chopin's Preludes. Still more meritorious was her rendering of Brahms "Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel," remarkable performance for a girl of seventeen years In Grig's duo Sonata in G minor, Miss Payne has for companion M. Johannes Wolff- the violinist who afterwards gave as solo an "Andante Cntabile, by Sgambati.

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

THE position of Government paper writes the Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" is very much where it was last week, the closing rate being 98-7 cash and 98-10 for delivery in a month. London, however, has been unloading to some extent, and a fair amount of paper has been bought in London by the exchange banks for remittance to India. The bazaar has probably got as much paper as it can carry for the present. But accommodation is not difficult to obtain, and as deliveries fall due no doubt strenuous efforts will be made to hold on to purchases, in the hope that the Budget statement six weeks hence will have a further stimulating effect. The Bank of Bengal has again raised the limit for advancing against Government paper, and will now lend at 9 on the three-and-a-half per cents and at 25 on the three per cents, compared with 94 and 84 last week. The statement published by the Public Debt Office to-day shows that the enforcements for London for the week amount to only Rs. 5,35,000, of which Rs. 2,09,000 is in the three per cents, whereas the amount written off the London registers comes to Rs. 11,90,000. The total amount of rupee paper held in London comes to Rs. 21,59 lakhs.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipality. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding. There were also present :—Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. T. Cuffe, and Mr. G. W. Roughton.

### AN EXPLANATION.

While the Committee considered the question of giving certain contracts for carts, bullocks etc., the Commissioner explained with reference to certain observations made by Mr. Cuffe at the last meeting that coal contracts were generally urgent and could not always be included in the agenda. But with regard to other contracts, it was incorrect to say that they were always rushed through at the last moment. The Commissioner also explained that the papers did not come direct from the Executive Engineer to the Standing Committee, but through the Chief Accountant and the Commissioner.

### COAL CONTRACTS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of a letter from the Municipal Solicitors, and requesting the sanction of the Committee to his adopting the procedure recommended by them in the case of coal contracts if in any case he considered it desirable to do so.

The Municipal Solicitors, in their letter, amon other things, stated:—

"We have the honour to refer to your No. 7,2383, dated the 24th ultimo, and to the interview which Mr. Crawford had with you on the 12th instant, when you discussed with him the practical difficulty having regard to SS. 69, and 70 71 of the Municipal Act, of entering into certain contracts (e. g., for the supply of coal), in such a way as to bind the sellers, and preclude them from withdrawing pending the approval of the Standing Committee and the final execution of such contracts in conformity with Section 70. We have since been carefully considering the matter with the result that one way, though rather a cumbrous one, out of the difficulty has suggested itself to us as possible pending some modification of the provision of the Act above referred to. Practically it may probably be assumed that the Standing Committee would always confirm provident contracts of this kind entered into by the Commissioner, and in that case the consideration for the option would not become payable, but would merge in the consideration for the sale of the goods. It is obviously important in the interests of the Municipality that in purchasing a commodity like coal, which is subject to frequent and considerable fluctuations, they should not be placed at a sersous disadvantage as compared with other buyers in the market. We therefore recommend the above mode (though as we have said a somewhat cumbrous one) for your consideration, pending some such modification of the Act as we now suggest. We think it desirable that Section 69 should be modified so as to admit of the Commissioner entering into contracts on behalf of the Corporation for the purchase of goods, subject to such limits as regards quantities, prices or otherwise as the Standing Committee may from time to time generally or specially prescribe in that behalf."

The Committee sanctioned the adoption of the procedure recommended by their Solicitors.

### UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF STORES DEPOTS.

The Committee discussed a long letter from the Chief Accountant on the "unsatisfactory state of stores depots." The Chief Accountant in his letter said, among other things :—

"In my report on the accounts for 1897-98, pages 138, 141 and 142, I brought to your notice briefly the unsatisfactory state of our stores depots and accounts and the influence which this exercised on the comparison of our assets and liabilities and our finances and accounts generally. I mentioned in the report that in my opinion the assets of Rs. 9,03,586-11-9, which was supposed to represent the actual value of our stores on hand, was, to a certain extent, fictitious, inasmuch as some of the stores were useless, others obsolete, and others again depreciated in value. I further stated on page 141 as follows ;—'I am not satisfied that the book balances are represented by actual stock or that the values assigned to the stores in hand are fair market values, as I cannot find that there has in recent years been any systematic and efficient stock-taking or that any depreciation has been allowed on articles which have remained in stock unutilized for any considerable time.' 2. The remedy for the defects, I ventured to suggest, would be :—1stly—A thorough overhauling of the stores and a stock verification. 2ndly—The writing off the books of useless articles and allowing for deterioration on old stock. 3rdly—A revised system of accounts. I am anxious that as little delay as possible should elapse before endeavours are made to give effect to the recommendations I have put forward, in which you have expressed your concurrence, and which both the Standing Committee and the Corporation are desirous of having carried out, so that the existing irregularities may be remedied as early as possible. The contemplated expenditure is of a prudential nature, as it will not only help to rectify existing irregularities, but will, for the future, ensure a much more efficient check over the stores transactions of the Municipality than my short experience has shown me has hitherto existed or can exist under the prevailing system."

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that the proposals contained therein be approved and sanctioned. That the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 3000 from surplus cash balance to provide for the cost of the proposals.

### PROPOSED PURCHASE OF "ENCYCLOPŒDEA BRITANNICA.

Mr. K. M. Shroff in accordance with notice moved that the Secretary be authorised to purchase a complete set of the "Times" Reprint of the Encyclopœdia Britannica, the cost, not exceeding Rs. 500, to be met from savings in the grant of his office.

As it was pointed out that it was the Corporation and not the Standing Committee, who had power to make such a purchase. Mr. Shroff intimated that he would bring forward the motion before the Corporation.

### INDIAN COAL AND THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Katrak in accordance with notice, moved, "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a statement showing the quantities of the different varities of English and Indian coal used by the various departments of the Municipality every year during the last five years, and if possible, the monthly consumption in each year."

Mr. Roughton, in seconding the proposition, said that it was believed by some that the main reason that they were not able to get rid of the plague was due to the burning of country coal, which produced a dense black smoke in public factories. If one observed it early in the morning he would find that the whole city, from the Fort to Malabar Hill, was under a dense black mass of smoke preventing the rays of the morning sun from having their beneficial effect. The popular theory was that plague was easily got rid of in places which received the full benefit of the Sun's rays. The Indian coal had been used since the year 1893, and it was a curious fact that plague did not exist before that time. The Commissioner's report would provide them with sufficient materials to find out if plague had anything to do with the consumption of country coal. It was after all the opinion of a pure amateur.

The motion was agreed to.

### PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE, SERUM.

Dr. Katrak enquired of the Commissioner whether Lustig's serum could be supplied to all the hospitals if a demand was made, and if it was available for private practitioners.

The Commissioner informed the Committee that the quantity of the serum was limited. Only six horses were prepared, and at present it was used only in the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals. Dr. Katrak said that it was a pity that only six horses were prepared. The Committee had fixed any number. They would have given permission for 16 or 60 horses if they were asked. He regretted that when the serum was really required, the question of quantity should be again brougt in.

The Commissioner said that private practitioners may apply to Dr. Galliotti and he would supply if there was quantity enough to spare. The Committee then adjourned.

## THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

THE Hired Transport Nubia, Captain G.C. Henning, R. N. R. will sail on the 10th instant for Southampton, with the undermentioned troops :—From Punjab command, 3 officers, and 19 men. From Bengal command, 2 officers, 409 men, 7 women, and 12 children. From Madras command, 2 officers, 449 men, 12 women and 25 children. From Bombay command and various corps 36 officers, 11 ladies, 7 children, 88 men, 13 women, and 37 children. In all 43 officers, 11 ladies, 7 children, 689 men, 23 women, 49 children (in health) 326 men, 9 women, and 15 children (invalids.)

The details from Deolali, with their baggage will be brought to Bombay in three troop extra trains as follows :—The first train, with 4 officers and 175 men (including the usual working party and guard) the whole of the families and the heavy baggage and lying-down cases will leave Deolali at 10-0 p. m., on 8th February and arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-25 the following morning. The second and third trains, with the remainder of the details will leave Deolali at 9 and 10 p m on the 9th February and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 5-25 and 6-25 the following morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive The commissariat department will have tea and biscuit ready for issue to the troops immediately on arrival of each train. All heavy baggage of troops embarking from Colaba Depot to be sent to Sassoon Dock at 4-0 p.m. on the 8th February (except kits of Insanes). All warrant and department non-commissioned officers from Bombay, and all details from Colaba, married or single, will embark at 6-30 a.m., on the 9th February with troops from the Sassoon Dock The principal medical officer, Bombay and Aden Districts will arrange for the medical inspection in Sassoon Dock of every officer and man embarking. Three tents have been pitched for this purpose

## THE PLAGUE COMMISSION AT BARODA.

### FURTHER EVIDENCE.

In his evidence at Baroda, Dr. A. D. Cooper, D. P. H. Health Officer, Baroda, gave it as his opinion that the origin of plague in India was not due to importation from abroad. It evolved into maturity and malignancy under favourable environments from previously existing but quiescent germs of the disease. The possibility of this is discussed, without running counter to the accepted theory of immutability of the species. Filth per se has no direct influence, neither have cold and heat. Having traced the Course of plague in Baroda, he went on to adduce.

Arguments and facts in support of the uselessness of disinfection. The organic nature of the poison, its incredible capacity for multiplication, its tiny size and practical difficulties for thorough disinfection, make disinfection an impossibility and a failure. On these and other grounds the commission are requested to give a guiding opinion. Is it or is it not worth the while of plague administrations to fritter away their scanty resources and their limited energy on a measure which seems to be an impossibility. Quarantine has failed in every country where it has been tried, excepting Australia, which has been so far protected from cholera and small-pox, which hav never found a footing on the continent. It is specially bound to fail in India, where sanitary measures are lamentably defective, because "quarantine can afford protection commensurate with its cost only to countries whose internal sanitation is good." Instead medical inspection should be substituted, not so much for the protection it affords as for the comfort and convenience of the real sufferers.

He next spoke of Plague amongst lower animals, his opinion being based on Personal experience. The presence of plague in lower animals and especiall in rats, supplies an additional reason against quarantine, and shows how the most rigorous cordon can fail. He also spoke of the Physical and microscopical examination of the prophylactic serum. (Physical). It is a pale straw coloured liquid and contains a copious granular sediment. It is neutral in reaction and has a varying specific gravity. Immediately on the removal of the cork, a foul putrescent smell is easily discernible. The smell is very much like that of a rotten egg or putrifying meat. When shaken, copious froth rises to the surface, as if due to gases of decomposition. Microscopical examination is being made and the result will be submitted to commission as soon as possible. When examined microscopically no living organisms ware detected. In fact it may be safely said that there were no germs of any kind. No sarcinæ were seen at anytime. The white granular sediment when examined showed some inorganic crystals of triangular, polygonal and other forms. There were seen some irregular forms showing swellings and constrictions which probably may be the dead forms of germs, existing as involution forms. In some places there were dtected masses of granular debris which may be due to Zooglœa forms, These imbibed the colour, when the specimen was stained with aniline blue.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Shamsudin J. Sulemani, L. M., Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, spoke of making experiments to test efficacy of disenfectants, and the result showed that Nitric Peroxide and chlorine were the best, dammar fumes came next, and sulphur ones stood third. Nitric Peroxide has certain advantages over chlorine; the former can be easily prepared, and requires no apparatus. Further, it is not rendered inert soon as it goes on giving its oxygen to oxidisable organic matter, and taking it fresh from air. Chlorine is very irritant, and cannot be easily prepared.

Thinking that Nitric Peroxide is a powerful oxidising agent, and that it purifies air, it might kill plague bacilli directly by acting as a poison, or indirectly by destroying oxidizable organic matter, which might serve as their pabulum. In the Baroda State the Peroxide was used in addition to liquid disinfectants, and the result appear to be satisfactory. From letters, that were published in newspapers sometime ago, it appears that in Bombay there were many instances, in which plague virus clung to infected houses, no matter how often they were disinfected, and plague cases occurred in them over and over again. Nitric Peroxide was, it seems, never used there. From this it will be seen that the percentage of cases, that occurred in the houses after their disinfection with the Perchloride lotion, was three times as great as that of those, which took place in the other houses disinfected with the Peroxide. Three places in the Baroda territory, *viz.*, Baroda, Billimora, and Bet, may be compared to Surat, Bulsar, and Mandvi (Cutch), as their physical condition is nearly alike. Plague prevailed at all these towns, but Nitric Peroxide was used at the first three ones only. During 1897 98 Baroda had 14·2 plague cases for every thousand people, whereas Surat had 23·4 cases for the same number of inhabitants. Billimora claimed 14·7 cases per thousand souls, whilst Bulsar had 27·1 cases for the same number of people. The ratio of cases per thousand of population was 7·1 at Bet, whereas it was 15·9 at Mandvi. The measures of segregation of contacts, isolation of the sick, evacuation of infected localities, and disinfection were almost the same at all places, except that Nitric Peroxide was resorted to in Baroda, Billimora, and Bet, in addition to other disinfectants such as Perchloride of Mercury, &c. The cause of difference between the above ratios may be due to the use of the said gas. Impure air appears to favour the development of plague. Dr. Weir, Health Officer, Bombay, in his letter that appeared in the number of the Indian Medical Gazette for May 1897, says that halalkhores and sweepers, who live in Municipal buildings, which are well ventilated, have enjoyed almost immunity from plague; whereas those living in other buildings have suffered from it as much as the rest of the population. The cause of this difference is defective ventilation of the latter buildings. He in his evidence before the Plague Commission, as appears from newspapers, said that the percentage of deaths to attacks on men living on the ground floor and other floors was as follows:—Ground floor 84; First floor 75; Second floor 67; Third floor 59; Fourth floor 48; and Fifth flocr 45. This difference may be attributed to there being comparatively pure air in onupper floors Medical men, nurses, and menials numbering in all 171 persons, and working in Government Plague Hospitals, were advised to take daily Pills of quinine, ipecacuanha, camphor, and carbolic acid as a preventive remedy against plague, two each, one in the morning and another in the evening, and the result was that only one servant in the Dolyawadi Plague Hospital in Baroda was attacked with plague, but he got well. One nurse in connection with the Savali Plague Hospital succumbed to the disease, On making inquiries it was found that the nurse had never used the pills. Another nurse and one compounder escaped with a mild attack of the disease. He gave the pills a further trial at Savali, which became infected for the first time in March last, and continued like that for some time. The total number of cases that occurred from March to June 1898, was 80, and the total number of deaths was 64. During August 1898 the disease increased, and the following month the increase was steady for some time. Witness visited the town and people were asked to get themselves inoculated, but they would not consent to this. Thinking it advisable to try the pills as a preventive remedy, they were begun to be freely given to the people from the 12. As soon as people commenced to use the pills, the number of cases began to fall, and the daily average figure from the 17th to the 30th was 4·9 with 3·2 deaths. In the following month (October) plague much abated, the daily average number of cases from the 1st to the 15th was ·5 with ·6 deaths, and during the remaining part of that month except the last day, such averages stood at ·3 and ·2 respectively. Since the 31st October 1898, there has been no fresh case At Sidpur, and Sandhasal pills were also used with good results. A notable instance occurred in Baroda in the beginning of January 1899. A family of seven persons was living in an infected locality. Out of these six regularly took the pills every day, but only one man did not use them, as he would not touch any European medicine. This man was attacked with plague, and died. The said six persons had been taking the pills ten days previous to the date of attack.

## THE PROSPECTS OF A GOLD STANDARD.

### NECESSITY FOR AN IMPERIAL GUARANTEE.

The feeling that at the back of any gold standard scheme that may be submitted there should be an imperial guarantee, writes the Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the "Pioneer" is rapidly gaining ground at home and the remarks of the Chairman of the London County Council in this connection are interesting. In fact on all sides in England there is growing evidence of a greater interest in India and in Indian questions; and were a sound gold standard scheme announced, backed up with an imperial guarantee and thus able to stand the test of time, there would in all likelihood be given a great impetus to Indian undertakings. The question put in Council this week by the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur regarding the double income-tax payable on incomes earned in India remitted to England will, it is to be hoped, meet with attention from the Secretary of State. Lord George Hamilton has said a good deal of late regarding capital flowing from England to India. Here then is a good opportunity for him to do something to assist this movement of capital. The matter should be regarded from an imperial stand point; and regarded thus, the double tax is quite unjustifiable.

There is due in Bombay on Monday about £485,000 in gold from Australia, the greater portion, if not all, of which is in the form of sovereigns, and will doubtless at once be tendered at the mint in exchange for rupees at Rs. 15 per sovereign. A fair proportion is on Calcutta account, and banks here expect to receive payment at par from the Government treasuries on Wednesday or Thursday. The weighing and examination of this large shipment will keep the mint officials in Bombay busily employed for a day or two. It will mean an addition of about Rs. 73 lakhs to the money supply however, and it will be interesting to observe whether this will have the effect of diminishing the applications for Council drafts on Wednesday.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 15 | 1 | 38 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 40 | 10 | 43 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 58 | 16 | 64 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 1 | 6 | 20 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 64 | 75 |
| Total | 139 | 109 | 276 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 33,932 | 30,027 | |
| Same date, 1898 | 212 | 165 | 300 |

### FOUND DEAD.

The dead body of Pandoo Ittoo, aged forty-five years, was found lying in a compound at Lower Colaba on Tuesday. The Medical officer certified the death to be due to plague. The deceased's abode has been pointed out to the plague authorities. Two Mahomedan mendicants, one named Asman, aged sixty years, and the other, Gulam Mahomed, aged forty-five years, were found dead at Erskine Road, their deaths being due to plague. Krishna Visram, a Hindu, aged forty years, residing at Churney Road, was found lying dead in Ballaram Street, and the medical authorities ascribe his death to the same cause.

### COLABA HOSPITAL FUND.

The Hony. Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to the Colaba Hospital Fund:—J. P. Watson, Rs. 5, The Colaba Land and Mill Co Rs. 500, Mr. Jamnadas Purshotum, Rs, 5, Mr. M. B. Colabawalla, Rs. 25, Mr. A Amstutz, Rs. 25, Mr. Narondas Surjee, Rs, 5, Mr. R. Raghonath Malap, Rs. 35, the Hon. N. M. Wadia, Rs. 100, the Mill Operatives, Colaba Land and Mill Co. through Mr. R Raghonath Malap, Rs. 151-12. Messrs. Rustomjee Manekjee and Co. have very kindly presented to the Hospital 5 dozen bottles of Huschke's Cologne water, which has proved a very valuable addition to the stores. The Committee herewith tenders its most sincere thanks to the above donors for their generous gifts.

### BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Tuesday.

There were 7 cases and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

## BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A WIFE.

Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chuni Suntoo, a ramosee, lately in the employ of the Bombay Dye Works, at Mahim, was charged at the instance of Inspector Meyers with causing grievous hurt to his wife Nasiban, in that he inflicted a large wound on her throat and attempted to cut off her nose with a razor. The accused resided in the premises of the Dye Works. Suspecting his wife's fidelity to him he frequently threatened he would cut her nose off if she continued to misbehave. Early on the 27th ultimo, prisoner picked up a razor and went to the woman, who was in bed asleep. He caught hold of her nose with one hand and with the razor in the other he attempted the deed, She awoke and offered resistance, and in the struggle sustained a wound six inches long, extending from the left side of her neck and running upwards in an irregular form to the left cheek-bone. She also sustained another wound about an inch long on the ball of her right thumb. Her cries brought a number of employes to her assistance, and she was rescued. The assailant was given into police custody and his wife was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. After the evidence had been recorded, accused made a statement. He admitted having inflicted the injury on her throat in attempting to cut her nose off. He urged in extenuation of his offence that he only punished the wife for carrying on an intrigue with another man. He stated that they had forgotten the affair and forgiven each other and buried all their differences in oblivion. The woman on being questioned by the court said that they had made up their quarrel and she did not press the charge. The magistrate, under the circumstances, sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## GROSS PERJURY BY AN ASCETIC.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon charged Doorga Persad, his wife, and one Bhoola, before Mr. W. Webb, with robbing one Sumberprasad, a Hindu mendicant, of Rs. 13 in cash. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Ashburry, pleader, defended the accused, The complainant is a sadhoo (ascetic) and resides in a chawl at Coombarwada, of which the third accused is rent-collector and the second is wife of the first accused. The complainant in his evidence stated that on Friday the 3rd instant, the three accused entered his room, broke open a box and removed Rs. 13 from it. When he resisted, they assaulted him and left the room. He complained to the police, who arrested all the prisoners, Complainant called two witnesses, who did not bear out the statement made by him. The accused, in defence, said that complainant, and they, and several others were gambling in the same chawl. When complainant lost all his money, they stopped playing, Complainant insisted on the play being continued and an altercation ensued. The party came to blows. The complainant who had come off worst in the struggle, then proceeded to the police and lodged a false complaint of robbery. Accused called several witnesses, who corroborated their story. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that he was satisfied that the charge preferred by complainant against accused was false and fictitious. He fined complainant Rs. 15 and ordered that amount to be equally distributed amongst the accused.

## TAMIL MANUSCRIPTS.

### THE FIRST TAMIL LEXICON.

Under the orders of the Madras Government, Mr. Sheshagiri Sastri, the Curator of the Government Library of Oriental Manuscripts, has prepared a report on a search for Sanskrit and Tamil manuscripts during the year 1896-97, which has been issued in book form from the Madras Government press. The actual "report" runs to no more than four pages, and the reality of the volume lies in 208 pages of extracts from Sanskrit and Tamil manuscripts which will make the volume of much interest for those who can read such things in the original. Of interest amongst the notes is a not that tells us that the first lexicon known in Tamil is the "Sendan Tivakaram," which was written by a person named Divakaramani, who was a native of a village called Ambal. Lexicons seem to have run in the family, for his son turned out another, called "Pingaladi." The date of these two lexicons is not known, but they were, any way, earlier than the be inning of the sixteenth century, as they are both referred to in a book written at that time.

## AN OYSTER'S AGE.

### LIKE THE HORSE. TOLD Y THE "TEETH."

"It is as easy to tell the age of an oyster," said a South London dealer, "as it is to tell the age of a horse. You tell them both by their teeth.

"The lines in the groove of the hinge of the shell ell the whole story, each line representing a year. An oyster is of age at four years—that is, he is old enough to vote, take care of a family, and go to market. Going to market is a disastrous undertaking, for a four-year-old oyster is particularly palatable.

"By this it must not be supposed that after an oyster has passed the four-layer period, and has five, six, or even or ten wrinkles on his shell, he is a back number. Indeed, there are records of oysters being eaten just after celebrating their thirtieth birthday and in most cases they formed a delicious meal."

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities 'Pruni-men-vib' is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Delivery dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses):—Only from Lawrence & Lynch. Manufacturing Chemists, r Royd, Street. Calcutta.

## THE EXCESS OF BRITISH IMPORTS.

### SIR R. GIFFEN'S VIEW.

A large audience awaited Sir Robert Giffen's address to the Royal Statistical Society on Jan. 17, at the Royal United Service Institution. For a long time past there has been much puzzling of brains over the fact that our exports are apparently declining, or at least standing still, while our imports are going up, up, up. Nine years ago, in 1890, we sent out of the country merchandise to the value of 328 millions sterling. That was an exceptional year, but let it be quoted, so that the case of the pessimists may be painted—as they like to have it painted—at its blackest. In the same year the imports were 421 millions, so we were taking in more than we sent out by ninety-three millions—a terrible state of things in the eyes of those queer people who think that the balance is so much given away to the foreigner. But in 1897 and 1898 the exports were stationary, at the much lower value of 294 millions, while the imports had gone up to 451 millions one year, and up again to 471 millions in the next. Last year, in fact, the balance against us—if it is against us to have imports in excess of exports—was not 93 millions but 177 millions. What could it all mean? Taking in the bullion imports and exports made little difference in the results. Sir Robert Giffen had taught us to recognise invisible exports, such as the freights we earn as a shipping country. These explain a part of the balance; but it has been argued that the increasing expansion of imports taken together with the stationariness or decline of exports could no longer be met by Sir Robert's theories. We were, in fact, living on our capital, going down hill, entering on a period of rational decline. Sir Robert Giffen, in his calm, confident, quiet way, had not been talking ten minutes before he made all this panic look

EXTREMELY RIDICULOUS.

First of all he made us look not at the figures for one year and another year, but at the whole of the years from 1854 to 1898. On a fair system of averaging he allows three things—1. The total imports and exports, including bullion and specie have risen between 1880—2 and 1896—8 by a hundred millions sterling—from about 700 millions to about 800 millions; 2. The excess of imports over exports has jumped up in the same time from about 120 millions to about 160 millions; 3. The percentage of the excess of imports over exports has also risen from 17 to 19 per cent. But for this increase Sir Robert Giffen had no difficulty in suggesting the most plausible explanations. Our commission business and our investments in foreign securities he notes, have both increased. He estimates the return on foreign investments on balance to be about 90 millions. Commission business, he thinks, to be not excessively estimated at 18 millions, and as the result of a long and elaborate consideration of our increased shipping trade he estimates the freight earnings now as between 70 and 80 millions. Whatever may be the exact sums due to us for these services he says, "it seems plain that the earnings of our mercantile fleet are so considerable that along with the income from our investments abroad, and from commissions there can be no question of the excess of imports being sufficiently, and more than sufficiently, accounted for. There can be no question, indeed, that even in a time like the present this country is continuing to add to its

INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

The British ownership of ships under foreign flags was also noted by Sir Robert Giffen, and he came to the conclusion that there is not only no disproportionate excess in our imports now as compared with 1880-2, but that if we were not continuing to lend and reinvest abroad the excess of imports would seem event larger than it does. Incidentally Sir obert Giffen gave us an interesting explanation of the momentary excess of exports from the United States, upon which that country is pluming itself so much. It is due to that rise in the price of wheat with which we are all so familiar. Our apparent excess of imports from the United States and other countries was also shown to be explainable by a system of triangular trade. They sent us an excess of their exports to pay for imports hey got indirectly from us through other countries, the differences being finally adjusted in Lombard-street.

ARE THE BRITISH EXPORTS REALLY STATIONARY?

was another question dealt with by Sir Robert Giffen. It seems that it would be rash to conclude that they are. The differences in values account for so much, if not for all, of the apparent stagnation. But it is suggested that the tendency of the increasing imports may be to check our export trade. We are entitled to receive so much from foreign nations now that we are not under the same necessity to export equivalents, and, moreover, the fall in prices has affected the purchasing power of other nations, and tended to make it more the interest of our people to develop the home trade. Sir Robert wants us to look at the whole of our trade. The constant assumption of the relative importance of foreign trade, at all times and places, is not, in his view, well founded. He sees no signs of decline. His concluding words were:—"I do not believe in decline, for the simple reason that with abundant capital and energy people can exchange with each other indefinitely, can make and consume what they most require; and to a country like England, with a large credit in foreign countries to begin with, this would be sufficient to insure all that they can want from abroad and ample prosperity at home. There is no dependence in such a country on any special conditions, because the time has gone past when people are obliged to live where their food and raw materials are grown. If there is to be decline, then it will be

OUR OWN FAULT AND SUPINENESS

and not any lack of the conditions and the opportunity to advance. Nobody at the Royal United Service Institution raised a murmuring note after this cheerful review. Mr. Glover said all our imports were practically paid for before they came in, and without any sign of financial distress in this country. Mr. Bateman and Mr. Pittar, both officials who are working on the Board of Trade and Custom House Returns daily, were hardly less optimistic than Sir Robert Giffen, and they strongly protested against the custom of regarding these returns as constituting a national balance sheet. Mr. Pittar urged the necessity, however, of exploiting new countries, and showed from the growth of our African trade that this was how to compensate for loss through competition of older countries. He also counselled a quiet consideration of our natural limitations and told us not to think that if more highly populated and bigger countries overtopped us in trade we were thereby ourselves doomed to decay. Mr. William Fowler said all our increased ipomrtation was only a sign of wealth, and that John Bull, who had been going to the dogs, according to pessimists, since he was a boy, was as far from that fate as ever. Mr. Courtney, M.P., who was our chairman, impressed us with a picture of our country as increasingly occupied by a rentier class, who were not under the necessity of exporting to pay for their imports. This view was less roseate than Sir Robert Giffen's, but Sir Robert discreetly left his detailed reply to the observations made during a long discussion until his paper is printed for the records of the Royal Statistical Society; and contented himself with a general acknowledgment of the warm congratulations he had received on his brilliant paper.

## ELOQUENCE STILLBORN.

### ACOUSTICS IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

At the first sitting of the Prussian Diet in its new building recently the members received a very unpleasant surprise. The acoustics of the House proved so bad that even those who sat near the Government Bench could not hear the speech with which Dr. Miquel, the Finance Minister, introduced the Estimates. In the Press gallery it was simply impossible to understand a word. In consequence of this the House adjourned till Saturday, hoping that the builder will in the meantime be able to remedy the evil. The members declared they could not enter upon a discussion of the Minister's speech before the stenographic report was received, as they had been unable to hear what he had said.

Something of the same kind accurred at the first meeting of the Bombay Corporation in the new Municipal Hall, but the Conscript Fathers refused to ask the architect to remove the defect and it exists to this day. They are wiser in Berlin.

## IS HOCKEY DANGEROUS?

A writer in the "Queen," referring to hockey for ladies, says:—"The game has proved so useful and beneficial a form of exercise, especially to girls as school or college, that it is a great pity that it should have any drawbacks; but it can hardly be denied that it is somewhat unreasonably productive of small injuries. Most of them, I believe, are avoidable and will be avoided some day when the players are sufficiently impressed with the desirability of taking pains to acquire the proper method of hitting. At present though matches are conducted in the best spirit, it is not at all uncommon to hear the players mildly complaining in private of each other's recklessness. At one ladies' college, where the game is very much in vogue, it is not played on the days when the nurse has her afternoon out. This is of course, only a proper precaution and must not be treated as seriously significant; but the fact remains that contusions inflicted by stick and ball are a little more frequent than they ought to be."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour* without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

## CHINESE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

### AS REVEALED IN THE *PEKIN GAZETTE*.

To the western reader there are few more curious paragraphs in the *Pekin Gazette* than those relating to worship and religion generally. Familiar from his cradle with the rolling periods of old Testament story in which sacrifices, burnt offerings, and offerings for sin are constantly refered to, their re-appearance in every day life and newspaper literature strikes him with all the force of anachronisms.

Thus, early in the year the Emperor issues the following instructions:—The 1st day of February next (1897) is set apart for the grand worship at the Ancestral Temple of the Imperial Clan. We will, Ourselves, appear on this occasion to sacrifice before the altars of our Ancestral Temple, and hereby command Min Hsuan to sacrifice at the Eastern Annexe, and Marquis Yin at the Western Annexe of the temple.

Later on we are told, "This day being the 1st day of the new year, the Imperial Astronomical Board sent in a report to his Majesty that "the direction of the wind coming from the south-east prognosticates a year of plenty and long life to men." His Majesty will celebrate to-morrow by eating the sacrificial meats with the Court at 8 o'clock." There is no non sense amongst the Chinese respecting the eating of meats offered to idols. The only way the poorer Chinaman manages to live at all is by never wasting anything, and with his betters settidg him the example he need have no scruple. Great attention is paid officially and otherwise to

THE CHANGES OF THE SEASON.

Thus we find under date of the 28th February: "The Court of Sacrificial Worship reports that the 20th of March next is to be the date dividing the winter from the spring, on which occasion it is customary to sacrifice at the Altar of the Sun. We hereby command Pei Caing to perform the usual ceremonies on that day." The Emperor does not hesitate to send his deputy to the throne of his gods whenever it is inconvenient for him to go himself!

"The same Court reports that the worship of Lake Kunming and the Dragon King falls on the 23rd of March next. We hereby command Chung Kuang to worship at both places on that day."

"The same Court announces that on the same day sacrificial worship should be conducted at the Huichi Temple and at the temple of the River God. We hereby command Li Shan to conduct worship at both places on that day."

In their turn come announcements respecting the worship of the *manes* of the Emperors from Fuhi to the last of the Mings, then of the first agriculturist—not Adam, but Pu Ching,—then the solstitial worship of ancestors, and a special sacrifice ordered "before the altars of the Temples of Heaven and Earth." "In this connection," writes the Emperor, "We also intend personally to sacrifice in those temples."

Then comes "the day for the annual sacrifices to the Bounteous Harvests" which is fixed for the 6th of May, and is not therefore as with us a thanksgiving for favours received but is rather that form of gratitude which has

A LIVELY HOPE OF BENEFITS YET TO COME.

How all important the harvests are to China none can realise, except those who have seen with their own eyes the results of their failure. Even before these sacrifices took place we find reference to amine, and the Viceroys are exhorted to "supplement the sympathy and compassion the Empress-Dowager has for our 'black-haired' subjects by carefully carrying through the plans of relief." So in June we find the Emperor personally sacrificing at the temples of the Earth and of the bountiful seasons, in honour of that day, but a week earlier he deputes a subordinate to offer special sacrifices at the temple of Kuan Ti, the god of war.

People who read their Bibles will remember the precise directions respecting the quality, age, and other points of the animals offered by the people of Israel. There are similar enactments amongst the Chinese. Witness the following extract:—"The 22nd day of the current month (21st June) being the occasion of the summer solstice, We shall go in person e offer special sacrifice at the altars dedicated to Earth and the Rain god, and We hereby command Pu Ching to act as Inspector of the Sacrificial animals, while Kun Hsiu shall examine the entrails of the said sacrificial animals in connection with the above named rites." How wonderful are

THE ATTRIBUTES OF A CELESTIAL EMPEROR

in the eyes of his Mongolian subjects may be imagined from the prayer of a Tartar General "that a special edict be issued "granting permission to the heroic soul of the said Hutukhtu" (a Buddhist saint who had defeated some rebels) "to become an Avatar again." In other words, that his spirit be permitted, by special grace of the Throne, to become re-embodied once more to serve again the sacred dynasty for the preservation of which he had fought so valiantly in the sixties against the Mussulman rebels." Nothing is said as to the granting of this petition, but there would probably be no difficulty about it. It would be merely a matter of precedent "what man has done, man may do" being the Chinese motto in all things.

It would be impossible in the space at our disposal to quote one-half of the curious rules, regulations and decrees that the official *Gazette* promulgates in all their old world freshness to the modern word Besides the temples already mentioned we might have referred to those of Literature, of the First Physician, the First Teacher, of Imperial Longevity of the Sun, of Medicine, etc., etc.

The Court is exhorted to appear at the Chienfu Mausoleum

"IN SOBER GARMENTS"

when the Emperor goes "to worship before the image of His Majesty's Father, the late Prince Chun."

The river gods give a good deal of trouble at times. Hence when well behaved, when owing to their "peacefulness" the rivers do not overflow, some recompense is obviously due and this usually takes the shape of incense sticks of Tibetan make which are offered at "the Dragon temple in token of our gratitude."

Prayer for rain is as frequent in China as ever it was. In the West, as knowledge of meteorology has increased, such petitions have dwindled practically to vanishing point. There is a Mongol rain-altar which "has been used from time immemorial for praying for rain and for fine weather and has uniformly been found to answer these prayers." A most valuable altar. No wonder the Emperor authorizes the memorialist to procure funds for its repair. It was a manifest duty, and besides, "the gods never err in sending retribution."

## WHERE BACHELORS WERE FINED.

Ancient Rome was severe with its bachelors, who were made to pay heavy fines and were subjected to even worse treatment, for it is on record that Camillus after the siege of Veii, compelled them to marry the widows of those soldiers who had fallen in battle. In the time of Augusta, married men were preferred for filling public offices. Romans who had as many as three children were exempt from the payment of personal taxes, and they were paid instead by the bachelors. Plato condemned unmarried men to be fined, and at Sparta they were driven at certain times to the Temple of Hercules by the women, who chastised them in true military style. In modern times women were sent over to the French settlement of Canada after the men, and, in order to compel unwilling bachelors to marry, they were heavily taxed, and restrictions were placed on their business and movements generally.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

The races for the Challenge Cup and Mrs. Luard's Cup and the race for Licenced Jolly boats of Saturday last 4th inst., will be resailed on Saturday next, 11th inst.

Standing times as before.

There will also be an ordinary Ship's boats H'cao race on the same day.

All the rowing Matches and the Ship's boats sailing race se vice rig of the regatta will be further postpond until such date or dates as the Committee may subsequently, arrange, due notice of which will be given.

A curious incident occurred in a London auction room. The chief item in a catalogue crowded with curiosities from all parts of the world was the gold-headed malacca cane with which the Queen was struck in 1850 as she was leaving Cambridge House, Piccadilly, after paying a visit to the late Duchess of Cambridge. Her Majesty was riding in an open landau on the occasion, and was just passing through the gateway when Lieutenant Robert Pate pressed forward in the crowd and dealt the Queen a heavy blow on the forehead. The Queen, it is said, still bears a slight mark on the forehead as the result of the outrage, though at the time she remarked, "I am not hurt," and at once commanded the coachman to drive on. These circumstances invested the cane—a very ordinary looking article in itself—with an interest out of all proportion to its actual value, and the announcement of its sale attracted a great crowd of lovers of the sensational and the morbid. There was a bitter disappointment in store for them, however, for when the "lot" was reached, Mr. J. C. Stevens intimated that it had been withdrawn owing to an unofficial communication from Osborne. It is understood that the owner had received a private request from a member of the Royal Family to withdraw the article from public sale, and that he felt he had no option but to take this course in deference to such a representation. This is the first occasion probably on which an article has been removed from an auctioneer's catalogue by Royal wish.

## THE CZAR'S PROPOSALS AND THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

### EFFECT ON THE ALLIANCE.

Mrs. Crawford, Paris correspondent of the "Daily News," writes on the 17th January:—

The fair spirit of the Czar is shown in one of his proposed interdictions—of which Count Muravieff gives a list—I mean that of submarine torpedo-boats. The French Marine Minister, as your readers are aware, has recently witnessed a number of experiments near Toulon with the Gustave Zede. They may be said to have taken place with closed doors, only naval people connected with the port of Toulon and the Marine Ministry having been present. All the technical difficulties were said, in communications sent to the Press, to have been surmounted. The Gustave Zede plunged with the exact motion of a duck, going as deep as those who controlled wanted, and no deeper. Before the most recent improvements she sometimes shot down to the bottom of the harbour and stuck there. The Gustave Zede was in all respects under control. The breathing apparatus was all that could be wished, and could hold out for a run of 80 miles under water.

It may be that the results gained were over-rated in the communication to the Press. However, the papers believe all they were told and have been calling for the rapid creation of a squadron of Zede torpedo boats. The French Ministry of Marine is the only one in Europe that has the plan of this destroyer. Mr. Lockroy has just ordered a Behemoth on the newest model, but he is said to favour an armada of Zedes, and to have prompted the Press to clamour for one, But the Czar, as the Muravieff circular shows, either does not believe in the experiments at Toulon or sets his face against craft of the kind as an abominable perversion of science. He seems to overlook the fact that his ally trusts in them as against the British navy. It is remarkable what a place naval weapons of destruction take in the Muravieff list of proposed interdictions.

I had opportunities of seeing Nicholas II. when he visited Paris in 1896, I was greatly struck with the modesty of his manner, and its perfect simplicity. There seemed no desire whatever to assume a character. He showed no sympathy for military men, and was not in touch with his military surrounding at the camp of Chalons. An officer who was in the inner circle there told me that the coldness of his manner discouraged most of the generals. His smile, said that officer, had no more warmth than a ray of sunshine in a Russian winter. That modesty, the complete absence of self-assertion, of pose, of swagger, that so much impresse me appear in the second Muravieff circular. The Czar

DOES NOT ASPIRE TO LORD IT OVER THE CONFERENCE

at St. Petersburg. No, he asks that the diplomatist charged to confer on his rescript may do so at a secondary capital—say Brussels or Copenhagen. The "Temps" sees in the second circular of the Russian Chancellor an interesting sign of the Czar's perseverance. It is clear that he does not intend his rescript to be treated as a firework that blazes for a moment, and then goes out. He intends to give it a practical character. While electing for an idealist policy, he takes his stand on reality. His programme as enunciated by Count Muravieff is, the French writer thinks, worthy of attention. To refuse to discuss its different points would be to bid farewell to progress, and be an inexcusable recoil. Europe owes it to herself to make a strong and a sincere effort to rid herself of the evils of war and to shelter civilization from brute force. The "Temps" does not believe that Germany will lend herself to the Czar's scheme. She is augmenting her effectives. Baron Strumm has been frank enough to own that. She wants to gain another advance in military strength before the Conference. The same paper speaks of Lord Salisbury being unable to reject the Imperial Rescript, and of his answer betraying mistrust. John Bull looks with suspicion at the Muscovite Bear, and does not want its hugs but he would discredit himself in the eyes of his own countrymen if he refused to go to the Conference.

AS TO FRANCE, IT IS ANOTHER MATTER.

The "Temps" forgets with what small favour the Rescript was received here, but in journalism, perhaps, a short memory is sometimes allowable At any rate, it is in this instance convenient. Speaking for France, the "Temps" says that neither he traditions nor her relations with Russia admit of hesitation. She must accept the Conference, but she should go there with her eyes open. What can she gain by hiding her feelings that many points of the Muravieff programme are open to grave objections, are likely to cause grave difficulties, and seem to aim at reducing to asettled state of inferiority such or such a Power, There will, therefore, be occasion for strong and firm discussion. The acceptance of the Czar's invitation does not in any degree imply the acceptance of so complex a problem. There are things to choose and things to reject in the second circular, in which Count Muravieff shows a wish to leave nothing out in his enumeration. What is essential is to show no want of courtesy towards Russia, and above all not to betray that humane ideal so apparent in French history, Apart from this, France will enter the Conference free from all engagements. She may be trusted to make good use of the full liberty she reserves herself at the Brussels or Copenhagen Conference. Certainly, the "Temps" states the views that prevail at the Elysee, at the different Ministries, and in the Chamber of Deputies. That absolute and enthusiastic faith in the Alliance that prevailed when Carnot and M. Casimir-Perier were Presidents has altered. It is now more reasonable. Statesman feel that an alliance may be a one-sided arrangement that it may be onerous, that it may lead to one of the parties serving as a cat's-paw, that it may be not a motive power but a drag on the wheels, that in time of need it may be of no earthly good, that when spoils are to be divided the ally may demand the lion's share under pain of making terms for himself with the opposite party. The French now see that to derive benefit from the Russian Alliance they must be strong enough to hold their own in or out of the Conference, and in conflicts of interests with rival nations. If there is no slackness in their military and naval establishments Russia will be their friend. If there is she will be their patroness, and look on France as a pawn to be played by the Russian Chancellor in his nternational game.

## COUNTING THE COST OF FRENCH ARMAMENTS.

### A SEARCH-LIGHT WANTED.

M. Camille Pelletan, on January 17, made his financial statement as Reporter on the Budget. It was a monstrously big Budget, he said, but that was the fault of past Governments and of the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies had not been the reckless spendthrift the enemies of the Republic would make believe. It frequently voted in favour of specific retrenchments, but its votes in favour of economy were nearly always disregarded. For instance, the Chamber demanded the suppression of sub-Prefects and district receivers of taxes. The Government always stood out. It did not want its patronage to be docked. The Chamber had to rebel against the Administration to get rid of a few costly and quite useless receivers of taxes. Functionaries were multiplied, but new grants to schools or for the creation of the new district post offices were refused. France was yet in school and postal development relatively backward. The true causes of the swollen Budget were an overgrown Civil Service, a vast army and navy, and guarantees of interest to railway companies. France said M. Pelletan, supports

A FIFTH PART OF THE ENTIRE MILITARY EXPENSES OF EUROPE,

though she is only the tenth part of Europe, She staggers under the weight of the milliard annually, to which the interest of her debt amounts. Between that and the army she must pay two milliards a year (80 millions sterling) before she can apply a centime to the vital interests of the State. M. Pelletan did not see how she could afford any kind of waste. It was time to throw a search-light on all the different sections of the Budget, and set one's face against foolish expenditure. There was not a branch of the military or Civil Service in which reform was not called for. The only branches in which too little was spent were the Postal and Educational Departments. It was discovered that a recent War Minister had incorporated in the army a number of men incapable of discharging any military duty. He did so "to increase the effectives." This was bluff of a very costly sort. The Colonial expeditions were

ANOTHER FERTILE SOURCE OF SWOLLEN BUDGETS.

France invaded, at heavy cost, some outlandish country which had neither roads or railways, but might have a debt. She guaranteed, on taking possession, the interest of the debt, and then loans to make railways. The chief utility of the railways was to give posts to would be functionaries, and so extend the patronage of the Colonial Office. The Marine Ministry was a warren of useless functionaries. There were in the Bureaux there as many Admirals as were in command of all the British squadrons. M. Pelletan declared that no branch of the service was so stiff-necked in resisting reform as the Naval, It was a State in a State, and was petrified in its old ways and rules. He assured the Chamber that it took in France five years to build a man-of-war which in England could be built in three at most. By the time it is launched it is antiquated. All it is good for is a game of brag. or for Colonial service. M. Pelletan then called attention to splendid profits of the Societe des Lits Militaires. This company for providing soldiers' beds was formed by great bankers. Before its contract the with State was renewed its shares were a 128 francs, They are now at 1,647 francs. There was

OFFICIAL PROOF OF CORRUPTION

being used in this matter. An inquiry was ordered, but the War Minister who ordered it had since had many successors, and the Budget Committee could not ascertain, how the investigation went. M. Pelletan spoke of the funny features of naval finance. The Port-Admiral and the Directors of Hydraulic Constructions at Lorient were displeased with a contractor. They wanted to make him cancel a contract which was made over their heads. He refused. So they seized his plans and drawings and locked them up for six months. They then found that he had not got through his task in proper time, and would not let him go on with it. Finding this would not do, they stirred up his workmen to strike, and induced inspectors to demolish the sea-walls he had built. The Tribunal of Lorient condemned them, and they lost their suit on appeal. But the Marine Ministry brushed aside the judgments on the ground that as the Port-Admiral had obeyed orders his case ought to go before the Council of State. The Marine Minister, when the contractor recoiled from the latter tribunal agreed to pay the law costs of both parties, and for the erection and pulling down of the sea-walls and groynes. The Chamber voted a credit last year for all these expenses.

## THE THREE PLAGUES OF SOUTH AFRICA: KRUGER, RHODES, AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. H. C. Thomson is a man of decided opinion who has the courage of his convictions. In his book, "Rhodesia and Its Government" (Smith, Elder, 10s. 6d.), he attempts to diagnose the malady from which South Africa is at present suffering. His report is simple but comprehensive. Briefly it amounts to an impartial condemnation of the three men who at present direct the destinies of the southern portion of the African continent. President Kruger, Cecil Rhodes, and Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Thomson contends, have all had great opportunities and have all failed to avail themselves of them President Kruger is the chiefest offender in this respect, He has failed altogether to rise to a great occasion, and by his refusal to remedy grievances has been guilty of a distinct breach of faith, for the people of Johannesburg laid down arms on the distinct understanding that this should be done. Until reforms are granted the root cause of trouble will remain. Should President Kruger persist in present course—

Nothing can prevent a revolt of English and Dutch combined, for the more enlightened of the Boers are becoming as restless as the Uitlanders under the misgovernment which is impoverishing a land so teeming with natural advantages that it might be made one of the most prosperous on the face of the earth.... President Kruger will listen to no advice which comes from an English source, but he would do well to hearken to the warnings uttered by those of his own blood.

Mr. Chamberlain likewise has thrown away a magnificent opportunity. Had he employed a different tone in dealing with the Transvaal he might have obtained lasting and substantial concessions. As it is, the Boers are now firmly convinced that it is impossible to look to him for fair treatment, and the feeling against him is eqully strong in Cape Colony and the Free State. Mr. Chamberlain has done as much, if not more than Mr. Rhodes to accentuate the cleavage between the races. Mr. Thomson has no love for Mr. Rhodes, but he is not blind to his great qualities. Had the Imperial authorities in Rhodesia, he says, taken his advice during the rebellion much trouble might have been avoided. The Chartered Company and Mr. Rhodes personally "have behaved with infinitely greater liberality than the Imperial Government have been wont to do under similar circumstances." This does not prevert Mr. Thomson from pointing out what he believes will be the great struggle in South Africa in the near future, He does not think it will be between Dutch and English, but between "Mr. Rhodes as the representative of monopoly and capital, and his opponents as representing individual effort."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

So far the diagnosis of the malady. What about the cure? First of all, Mr. Thomson would separate the office of High Commissioner and Governor of the Cape Colony. He would place the interests of the natives under the special control of the High Commissioner. Until this is done native wars and rebellions will continue, for the interests of the natives are made subservient to those of the Cape. In India the civilians have a tradition that the welfare of the natives has been entrusted to them. In South Africa no such tradition exists. Secondly, the administration of Rhodesia should be undertaken by the Imperial Government. Mr. Thomson does not believe that the failure of the Chartered Company to govern rightly has been wilful, but has arisen from weakness of administration and extent of territory. They have acquired more land than they can govern.

The form of government he favours is that recently in force in Natal. Thirdly, if the country is to be well governed there must be a high class of officials who must have a good status and high pay. This is a lesson which India has taught us. These reforms will cost money; but Mr. Thomson urges that if we are to accept our Imperial responsibilities we must be willing to pay the piper. Many people will disagree with Mr. Thomson in the views he expresses, but that will not prevent them from acknowledging that he has made and honest attempt at an impartial survey of the condition of affairs in South Africa at the present time.

## THE EGYPTIAN EXILES.

### TOULBA PASHA TO RETURN.

The Kandy correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* writes:—"Toulba Pasha, one of the Egyptian exiles, and who has been now for some time in very poor health, has received the permission of the Home Government, through the Colonial Secretary (Sir E Noel Walker) to return to Egypt whenever he pleases The Pasha sent his petition to England, supported by he opinion of several local doctors that he could not remain longer here without serious detriment to his health, in October last. He received a favourable reply last Wednesday morning." He will leave Ceylon almost immediately.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1899.

### SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore, Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Karachi and Jeypore, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Sholapur and 12 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is within 4° of the mean of the season over the whole country, while the minimum temperoture is from 4° to 8° in excess at Lahore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Bellary and the lowest 45° at Sirsa

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Allahabad, Bangalore, Madras and Coimbatore.

Heavy rain amounting to (4·15") has falln at Cochin and over an inch at Colombo (1·19").

The weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. Elsewhere the weather continues fine and settled.

G. L. TOWERS.  
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.  
Bombay, 7th February, 1899.  
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches | 29·955 |
| Temperature of the Air ......degrees | 75·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ...... | 68·4 |
| Dew Point ...... | 61·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air ...... | ·627 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .. | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees | 81·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...... | 67·0 |
| General Directions of wind* ......NNE, NW, NNW, N. | |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles | 281 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,  
Director, Government Observatory.

The "Daily News" is assured that a certain Mayor of Birmingham, on entering upon his year of office, gave orders that his mayoral robes should be lined with vermin. Here is another story of a Birmingham Mayor of a somewhat different character. When the late Alderman Sturge was Mayor, he received a Royal command to dine and sleep at Windsor. This, of course, meant Court dress and a sword. The Court dress was reluctantly submitted to, but as a member of the Society of Friends, and, moreover, one who had greatly distinguished himself in the cause of peace, for he had formed one of the Peace Deputation to the Czar before the outbreak of the Crimean War, Mr. Sturge would not consent to wear a lethal weapon. A compromise was happily effected. A scabbard and hilt of the usual kind were at his Worship's side when the presentation to Royalty took place, but the sword was a mere lath of wood. Fortunately, the worthy Quaker was not called upon to draw in defence of his Sovereign. A correspondent writes:—A propos of your Mayoral stories I remember a Volunteer dinner at O——, on the eve of the Prince of Wales's departure for India, and the then Mayor, long since deceased, in proposing the healths of the Prince and Princess, expressed a hope that His Royal Highness would "have a safe voyage across the Atlantic."

## WRITERS AND READERS.

Sir Walter Besant will in due course reply to the criticism which has been made upon what may be called the publishing section of his volume, "The Pen and the Book." This, of course, is only one chapter of a manual that aims at giving a practical idea of the whole literary life. Sir Walter remarked in conversation, "There is nothing new in what I say about royalties, and so on; nothing that has not been said again and again. If objections are made to the estimates I give in regard to book production, then they should be urged against the printers who made them, not against me. They are actual estimates.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll leaves England, with Mrs. Nicoll, for a long visit to Italy. We hope, remarks a contemporary that our distinguished "confrere" will have a pleasant journey, but we think it a pity that he is leaving England without having either withdrawn or substantiated his recent extraordinary assertion concerning an alleged conspiracy against the work of certain contemporary writers. We really cannot understand how Dr. Nicoll can have originally published such a grave andstriking charge without being prepared to make it good in an equally public manner.

"The Lounger," in the January number of the New York "Critic." says :—"There will be a flutter I think, if the scheme of of log-rolling, as practised in England, is ever made public. I am happy to say that this evil does nor exist in America. The experiment was tried some time ago, but it was nipped in the bud." Miss and Mss Gilder will pardon us, remarks the "Chronicle," if we say bluntly that this is rubbish. We presume we may claim to know more than they do upon such a matter, and we do not hesitate to say that no "scheme of log-rolling" exists in England at all. The little log-rolling done is perfectly well known, and public attention is frequently and sarcastically called to it. So far as straightforward and open praise by one writer of his writing friend is concerned, we should say that there is much more of this in the United States than in England. The simple truth is, as. "C. K. S," says in the "Illustrated London News" "that there is just as much or as little log-rolling in the United States as in England. The whole thing is grossly exagairated. Here, as everywhere, writers soon find their level.

Sir William Butler's Life of Sir George Pomeroy-Colley will be ready within the next few days. It includes a description of the historic fight on Majuba Hill, more minute than anything that has been published. For the purposes of this description a special isrvey was made of the top of the hill. There is also u landscape sketch by Lady Butler, showing Majuba and the surroundings. Sir George Colley saw service in China and Ashanti, and he was private secretary to Lord Lytton in India. He was one of the most distinguished students who passed through Sandhurst. After ten month's study he competed with two-year's men, and came out at the top of the list.

Mr. Louis Becke and Mr, Walter Jeffery have written a book, entitled "The Naval Pioneers of Australia." It will be published this spring by Mr. Murray, with some very interesting illustrations. The purpose of the authors has been to tell of the discovery and elucidation of Australia by sailors. It is a lesson in sea power from rather a new stantpoint. Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch captains all found their way to Australia, but our own Captain Cook was the great discoverer. Arthur Phillip, the founder and first Governer of New South Wales, has a chapter, and another is devoted to Bligh and the mutiny of the "Bounty." The present maritime state of Australia is discussed in conclusion.

For more than a year Mr. JohnLane has been perparing a new and profusely illustrated edition of Gilbert White's classical idyll, "The Natural History of Selborne." It will now begin to appear in parts, of which there will be a dozen, with many illustrations by Mr. Edmund H. Mew. He has devoted nearly two years to the illustrations, which include drawings of Selborne and the surrounding country as it was in White's time and is to-day. There will be photogravure portraits of White's correspondents and fellow-naturalists, Thomas Pennant and Daines Barrington. The edition is edited by Mr. Grant Allen, who supplies an introduction and notes.

Mrs. Bishop, whose travel books are so well known is engaged upon one to be called "The Yangtse Valley and Beyond. To her tour in Korea she added another which took her at all through the upper Yangtse. Her first intention was to deal with both journeys in one book, but she ended by filling the volume with Korea. That book appeared last year, and the new one, containing the rest of Mrs. Bishop's material, will be ready next autumn. It will deal in particular with the province of Sze-chuan, one of the largest and most populous in China. Mrs. Bishop also traversed the great mountain range which divides Tibet from the Yangtse Valley.

The Valley of the Great Shadow is the title of a new novel which the author of Joanna Traill has lately completed in her home in Florence. The book will have a special interest as the first published by Miss Holdsworth since her marriage a few months ago to Mr. Eugene Lee Hamilton. Mrs. Lee Hamilton is now at work on a play that she has long contemplated writing. Mr. Lee Hamilton is also busy with an Original drama, and is still working at his translation of Dante's "Purgatorio."

Professor Semon, of Jena, a distinguished naturalist spent a considerable time making studies in the Australian bush, in new Guinea and the Moluccas. As a result, he published in German a large book dealing with his experiences and his work as a wandering naturalist. An English issue of this book, with four maps and more than eighty illustrations, is about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. "In offering the English edition of my work to the British public" says Professor Semon, I wish to mention that it was written under my own superintendence, and that its contents do not differ in any important point from the German edition. He adds an expression of thanks to Professor Howes, who saw the book through the press,

Dr. Canon Doyle's new novel may be expected about the end of March. It has not appeared in serial form. The book, as we have already announced, is called "A Duet, with an Occasional Chorus." It consists of a study of married life, beginning where most novels end. A stranger judging our marriages by reading our fiction would imagine that a happy one was quite an abnormal thing. Dr. Doyle's book is an attempt to redress the balance.

The Bishop of Southampton (the Hon. A. T. Lyttelton) delivered the Hulsean Lectures for 1891. These are now to be published as a book by Mr. Murray, Dr. Monokton Copeman, medical inspector to the Local Government Board, has written a work on Vaccination: Its Natural History and Pathology. The book will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. The same firm have also nearly ready a study by Mr. Douglas Thomson, lecturer in Greek at the University of Edinburgh, of Euripides and the Attic Orators."

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are about to add two volumes of Tennyson to their sixpenny series, which by the way, is a remarkable achievement in cheap publication. The first volume will contain all the early poems and "In Memoriam." The second will contain Maud, The Princess, and Enoch Arden. In a few days Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. will publish an English translation of Leon Daudets memoir of his late father, the distinguished novelist. The book abounds in delightful glimpses of the Daudets at home.

A second edition of Sir Frederick Pollock's excellent book on Spinoza, a standard work on the subject, will be brought out this Spring by Messrs. Duckworth and Co. Spinoza, his Life and Philosophy, has been revised throughout. Besides being of use to those who know Spinoza at first hand, and to critical students, it is also intended for general readers—who have not specially studied the system.

Among several histories of the Saracens, which are about to appear, there is one by the native Indian writer, Synd Ameer Ali, which may be expected very shortly. A concise account of their rise and decline, it is to be called "A short History of the Saracens." The subject is still somewhat unhackneyed. It should attract general readers, were it only for the newly awakened interest in Syria and Palestine, to say nothing of Egypt. The work is furnished with a valuable appendix and an index.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. will publish very shortly Katharine Tynan's new novel. "The Dear Irish Girls." The authoress now Mrs, Hinkson, brings her heroine from Dublin to London. A contrast is afforded by Maurice O'Harah the Irish lover, and John Ayeris, his English rival, not altogether to the disadvantage of either, Mrs. Hinkson has published several volumes of short stories, and has recently made a new departure with The Handsome Brandons, a book for girls, published by Messrs. Blackie. This is a field she is very desirous to work. Her tales are simple love stories, not ta all connected with the problems of life or the darker sides of human nature

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Recommended by 007 Newspapers.

The Waverley a Treasure.' Standard

Sold by all Stations.

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal.*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great values." *Engineer.*

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

*The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries*

Registered DR LALOR'S Trade Mark.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £560,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL .......................... £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).

Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpur,
[illegible]
Sourabaya,
Hongkong,
Shanghai,

Hankow,
Foochow,
Manila,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

E. FRASER,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Works cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 90,60,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, [illegible] [illegible] to dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

[illegible] in current account, or for fixed periods on [illegible] paper, approved stocks, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts allowing interest on the daily [illegible] [illegible] be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

## BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ........................ | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST........................ | 13,83,900 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... | 53,83,900 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ........... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ............... " 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,

CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge—S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

NOTICES.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE
FOR
KIDNEY AND URINARY DISEASES.

Prescribed by Physicians
OF
ALL Countries.

DISTINGUISHED PROOF OF MERIT.

The only remedy which cures
BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

"Look to your Kidneys and Good Health will be Yours."

Send for Pamphlet and Diet Rules to—
H. H. WARNER & CO.,
86, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

Price 2/9 and 4/6 per bottle.

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

CURED AFTER FIVE YEARS OF SUFFERING.

The Farmers' and Cleveland Dairies' Co., Limited, Maple Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 10th, 1896:—I am happy to testify in favour of your most wonderful remedies. I have now taken seven bottles of your "Safe Cure," and am cured of the pain from which I have suffered for a period of no less than five years. I can sincerely recommend your medicine to anybody suffering from kidney or other disease of this nature. A. EAMES.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO FOR THE HAIR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured into few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughont India.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Perramus" Proof).

*Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.*

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST — A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY.—The Rainproof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS.— Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES — Heat improves the rainproof quality

*To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.*

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

# DRUNK EVERY DAY!

## The best thing to do in the East

is to drink a pure, unadulterated and wholesome Whisky.

## JAS. WATSON & CO'S DUNDEE WHISKY

is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at

**JAMES WATSON & Cº Lᵀᴰ DISTILLERIES.**

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## CHUBB & SON

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

**LOCK & SAFE MAKERS**

PRICE LISTS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

128, Queen Victoria Sᵗ LONDON E.C.

BOMBAY AGENT,
EDULJI PESTONJI,
Parsee Bazaar Street.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

## JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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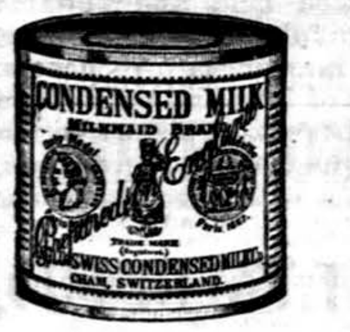
# Milkmaid


CONDENSED MILK
MILKMAID BRAND
SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.
CHAM, SWITZERLAND.

BRAND

## Milk

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

**Largest Sale in the World.**

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## DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

*Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.*

**NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.**

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

**The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.**

**CAUTION.**—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* **Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

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## TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

## SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

**MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.**

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

**For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.**

**SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.**

---

# BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

**Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.**

AGENTS TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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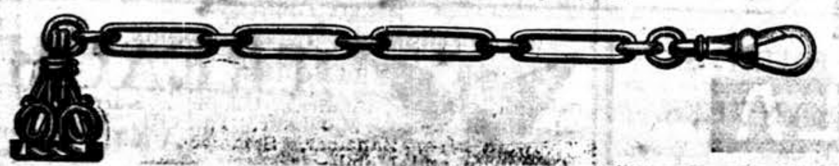
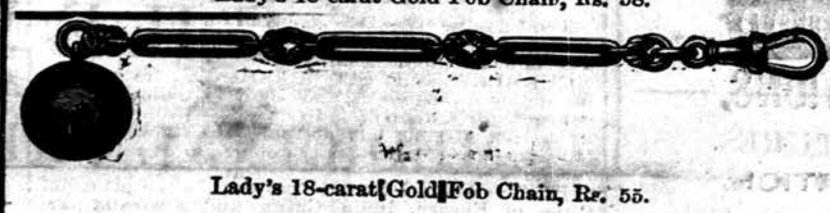
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.



Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.



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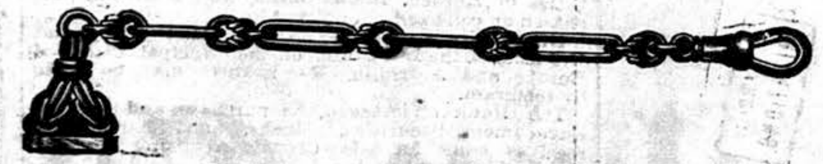
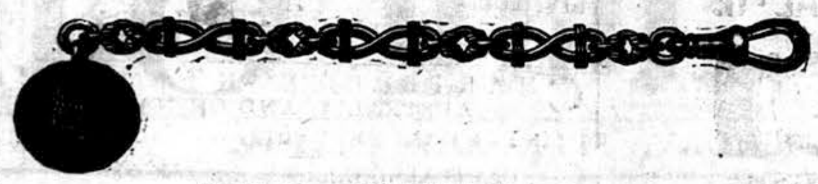
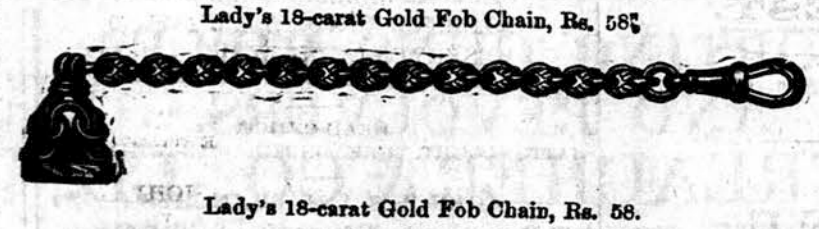


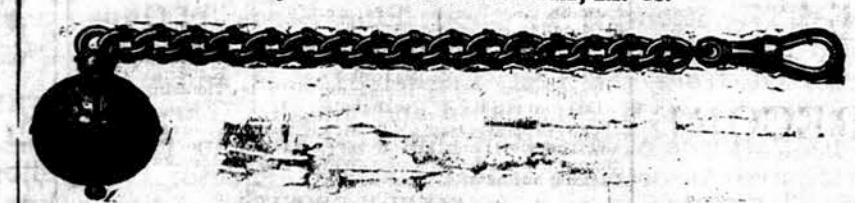
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.



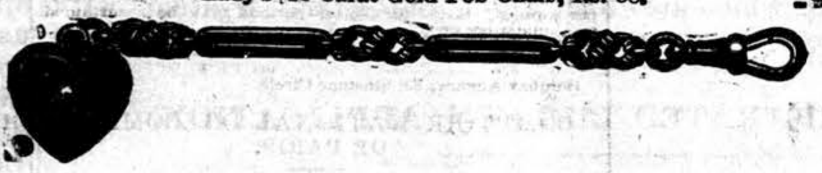
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.



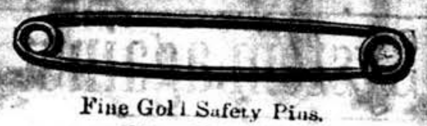
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.



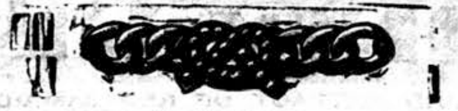
Lady's 18-Carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.



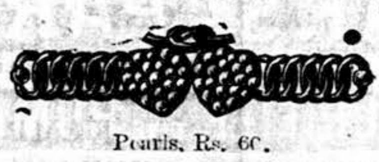
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 65.



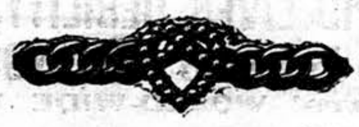
Fine Gold Safety Pins.
From Rs. 7-8.



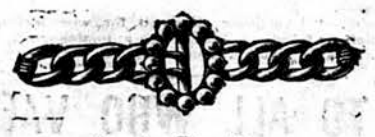
Pearls, Rs. 45.



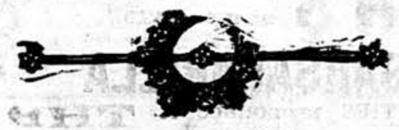
Pearls, Rs. 60.



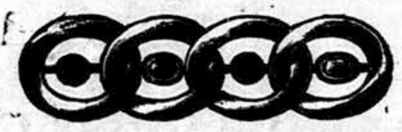
Turquoise and Pearl
Rs. 45.



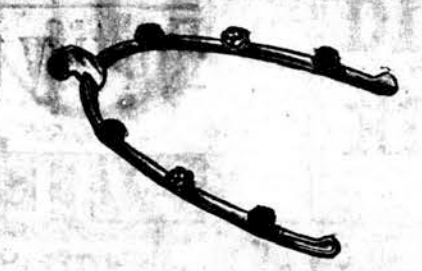
Pearls, Rs. 40.



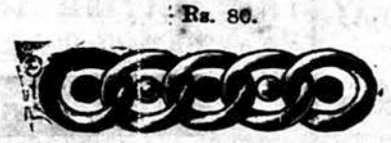
Diamond and Opal,
Rs. 160.



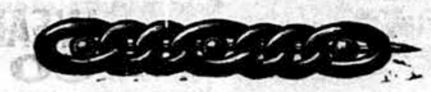
Opal and Turquoise
Rs. 45.



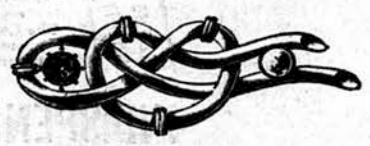
Diamond and Ruby "Wish-bone,"
Rs. 86.



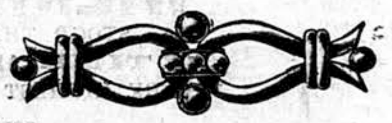
Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 42.



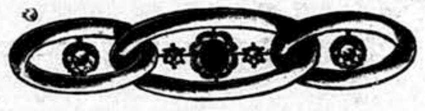
Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 42.



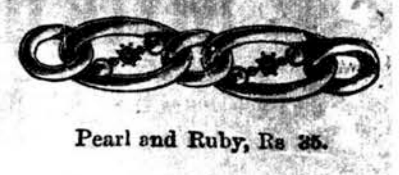
Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 48.



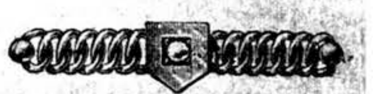
Pearls, Rs. 40.



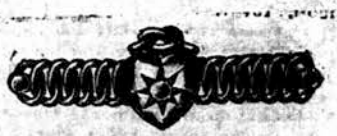
Diamond and Ruby,
Rs. 20.



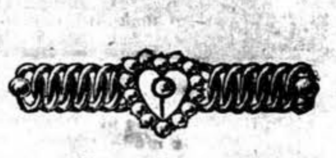
Pearl and Ruby, Rs. 35.



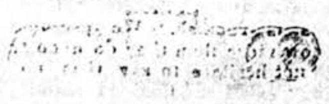
Pearl, Rs. 35.



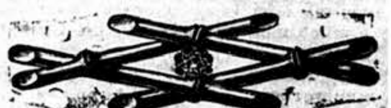
Pearl, Rs. 30.



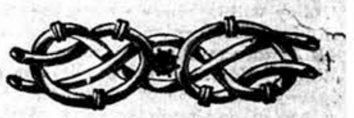
Pearls Rs. 45.



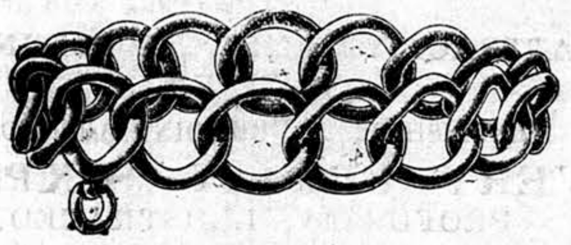
Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 45.



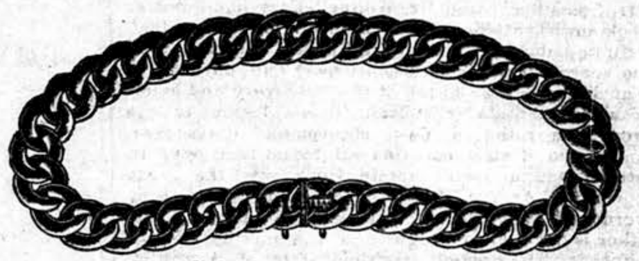
Brilliant, Rs. 80.



Sapphire, Rs. 40.



Fine Gold Snaffle Bracelet, Rs. 120.



Fine Gold Chain Bracelet, Rs. 110.

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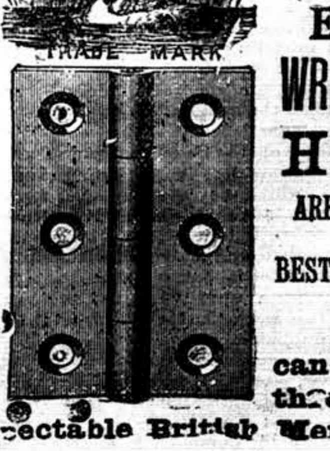

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